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FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITORING SOCIETY

MR. HARDING DISCUSSES RAIL STRIKE WITH BEN W. HOOPER; GOVERNMENT TO MOVE COAL

President Desires Detailed Survey of Recent Settlement Negotiations

WASHINGTON, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, arriving here today in response to a summons from the White House, went into conference with President Harding prepared to give the executive a complete survey of the railroad strike situation and the recent negotiations conducted with a view to bringing about a settlement.

Mr. Hooper went to the White House soon after arriving from Chicago. It was indicated he might have a statement to make after seeing the President.

After the conference between the President and Mr. Hooper had been in progress nearly an hour, Alexander B. Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who with other committee members conferred with eastern railroad executives on the strike situation, Thursday night, was called to the White House, together with James E. Watson of Indiana and Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, the other members of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who conferred with the railroad executives.

Senators Cummins, Watson and Kellogg left the conference with the President, when President Harding prepared to go to lunch, but it was said Mr. Hooper would continue his discussion of the situation with the President at the White House luncheon table. No intention would be made by the senatorial participants, except that they had given the views of the strike situation, which they developed in conference with the railroad executives.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio conferred today with members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and advised them of the move for a separate settlement of the strike among the roads employed.

A conference is to be held Tuesday at Baltimore, senators were advised upon call in a circular issued yesterday by Mr. Willard to the shop crafts employees on that road. The circular stated that the employees and employees owed it to the public to make an effort to settle their difficulties between themselves if possible, in friendly conference.

Several of the questions involved in the Baltimore & Ohio conference were whether the men would agree to a separate settlement, whether the union leaders would approve such a settlement, and whether the men would accept a settlement which might be made by their leaders.

Almost coincident with Mr. Hooper's arrival the American Federation of Labor made public telegrams sent by the labor legislative representatives of the national and international unions located in Washington to B. M. Jewell, leader of the rail strike forces, and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, pledging sympathy and co-operation in the respective strikes of the railroad shop and mine workers.

The telegrams were signed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as chairman of the legislative representatives' conference, and said:

"Reports made to the conference from various sections of the country indicate a rising public sympathy in favor of the men who are fighting for right and justice."

Canada Faces Rail Strike;
E. F. Grable Advises Roads
To Meet Men Upon Request

CHICAGO, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—Reports from half a dozen cities that approximately 18,000 clerks and other railway employees had voted to walk out and new indications that Canada was facing a

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Shipping Board Vessels to Be Used to Transport Fuel From British Mines

WASHINGTON, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—The federal Government concentrated its activities in the coal strike situation today in devising means of distributing to best advantage the nation's dwindling coal supply and of adding to it in every possible way. Indications were that steps along these lines would be continued during the 10-day or two-week period which the Government had decided upon as a test of the efforts of operators to produce coal in accordance with President Harding's invitation.

The departments of commerce and justice were at work on a plan of coal distribution through a central committee sitting in Washington and acting through local committees in the principal producing sections.

The Shipping Board also joined in the endeavor to furnish the country with coal. J. B. Smull, vice-president of the board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced that 40 ships with a coal-carrying capacity of 300,000 tons monthly had been chartered to import coal from Wales and the east coast of England. These vessels in practically every instance now are in European waters and soon will begin arriving at Atlantic ports with their cargoes, Mr. Smull said. Thirty-one British vessels also have been chartered in the coal-carrying trade and should be able to bring 200,000 tons a month additional to American ports.

Mr. Smull's announcement added that if the Government so desired approximately 300 ships belonging to the shipping board and now tied up because of the surplus of ocean tonnage could be placed in operation and thus if the coal were available bring 1,800,000 tons monthly to American ports in addition to the supplies to be brought by the vessels now in service.

Mayors Plan Settlement.

In an effort to bring about resumption of mining operations in the anthracite coal fields, a conference in which John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, is expected to participate, will be held Monday either in Scranton, Pa., or New York, John F. Durkan, Mayor of Scranton, announced today after he had conferred with President Harding regarding the situation.

Mr. Durkan is one of five mayors of cities in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania who have been negotiating with miners' representatives and operators in an effort to bring about a resumption of operations. The Scranton Mayor had conferred with Mr. Lewis and said today he was certain the miners' leader would attend the conference. He added he did not know whether operators would be present.

Mr. Durkan said he had gone over the entire situation with the President and had explained to him the plan he and his colleagues had in mind for bringing about cessation of the anthracite suspension. He declined to disclose details of their plan.

"The outlook is very bright," said Mr. Durkan after his interview with the President. He expressed satisfaction that substantial progress would be made at Monday's conference.

While prepared to wait for 10 days or two weeks, according to present indications to test the success of efforts to resume production at bituminous mines before adopting any drastic course regarding the strike, the Government was pushing its plans for distribution of the dwindling coal supply to insure continued operation of the railroads and essential industries.

With present stocks of coal there will be no undue risk of an industrial shutdown, officials are convinced.

Coal Rationing Proposal

The proposed plan for coal distribution now being formulated, as announced yesterday by Mr. Hoover, secretary of Commerce, involves the distribution of coal by each district and the distribution of each under government authority and direction.

Final details of the Administration's plan still are incomplete, but it was learned today the Central coal committee on guarantees and the German Government.

PARIS, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—Germany has formally accepted the demands of the Allied Committee on Guarantees which were presented at Berlin last Tuesday. In a letter to the Reparations Commission, received today, the Chancellor, Dr. Wirth stated that Germany, after profound deliberation, had decided to accept the conditions for the duration of the moratorium which the German Government assumed would soon be granted.

The conditions, the letter points out, place a heavy load upon the German Government, and their acceptance is only agreed to by the Government and the Parliament on the theory that the forthcoming decision on the reparations question will constitute a definite settlement of the chief financial questions which have been the subject of negotiations between the com-

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Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt
Suffrage Leader Who Has Accepted Presidency of Pan-American Association
and Will Direct Campaign in South America to Win Vote for Women

AMERICAN NATIONS LEAGUE FORECAST

Uruguayan Minister Advocates
Closer Ties Between Two
Continents

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—Formation of an American League of Nations will be proposed by Uruguay at the next Pan-American conference, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in May, 1923.

This announcement was made in a speech by Señor Buero, Foreign Minister, at the luncheon yesterday of the American Association here. Señor Buero said he believed the formation of such a league would serve to strengthen and more closely unite the American nations and enable them to act in harmony at world conferences.

Señor Buero expressed his pleasure at having the opportunity of voicing to American business men his cordial interest in their activities and his sincere wish that their "go ahead" methods might find a fitting sphere of action in Uruguay.

"America is the rejuvenating force of western civilization," he said. "It has always borne the proud title of the land of freedom. It may also be justly styled the land of hope."

"Business between North and South America, which formerly was only a question of comparatively small sums, has increased enormously since the war. It is up to North Americans to keep the advantage gained by catering to the taste of their South American brothers and adapting themselves to their ways."

The cables, especially the all-American cables, have organized an inter-American service which, though not yet complete, has very greatly improved the means of communication between North and South America as well as between the east and west coasts of South America.

At present there is under discussion the case of the German vessels captured by the Uruguayan Government just as they were about to be sunk at Montevideo. We offered them to the United States and to England to serve the cause of the Allies. My own impression is that they should belong to Uruguay for trading with the United States along the eastern and western coasts of South America."

Conditions Declared to Be Onerous—Strong Indictment Made by M. Poincaré—Denounces Fiscal Régime

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MRS. CATT TO LEAD BRAZIL CAMPAIGN

Call to Head Pan-American
Group Accepted—Drive
Starts in September

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has accepted the presidency of the Pan-American Association for the Advancement of Women and will go to South America to lead in person the campaign for woman suffrage. A series of conferences throughout South America at which Mrs. Catt will speak, an intensive campaign of education, and a network of classes for citizenship training are features of the program which will be launched the first week in September in Rio Janeiro.

Record of Achievement
Mrs. Catt will go to South America with the experience of years as president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, during which the women of the United States won federal suffrage; and of her years as president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, during which the women of more than 20 countries have gained emancipation.

The drive for the Spanish-speaking countries is one of Mrs. Catt's long-cherished ambitions. Two years ago she had made the plans to take the International Congress to Madrid and to follow with a campaign in South America. Opposition on the part of church officials in Spain caused the change of the Congress to Switzerland and the South American project was for the time abandoned.

This year the opportunity for a vigorous campaign was given through the Pan-American Conference called in Baltimore in April by the National League of Women Voters. At that time the Pan-American Association was formed with Mrs. Catt as honorary president, but without an active president.

As the result of conferences just ended in New York, Mrs. Catt has consented to take the office of president and to direct the effort for the political and civil emancipation of the women of South and Central America at the same time endeavoring to build better relationships between the nations on this continent.

The movement is regarded as having tremendous political and social significance to the world. It will be linked to the program of women in other countries by means of the board meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, for which Mrs. Catt goes to Europe in October. At the conclusion of the series of conferences in South America she will sail again for Rome, Italy, where the general sessions of the International Congress will be held next spring.

Donna Lutz Forceful Figure
The first vice-president of the Pan-American Association is Donna Bertha Lutz of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, who sailed today from New York to set the wheels in motion for the drive. Donna Lutz was an outstanding figure among the delegates at the Pan-American Conference in Baltimore. Youthful, vivacious, and yet with much poise and dignity, she attracted attention both at the convention and on the trip which she has just made from coast to coast, speaking in 25 states and before many kinds of American women's organizations.

As secretary of the National Museum in Rio Janeiro, Donna Lutz holds one of the first political posts opened to women in her country and as leader of the Brazil League for the Emancipation of Women she has been one of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

The Olympic Sets New Speed Record

By The Associated Press

Southampton, July 22
THE White Star liner Olympic, on her voyage from New York to Cherbourg, maintained for several hours a speed of 27.61 knots, which is a world's record for a passenger steamship.

The last previous record was that made by the Mauretania on her voyage from New York to Cherbourg last April, when for several hours during the crossing she maintained a speed of 27.3 knots.

BULGARIAN OPINION BEING WORKED INTO SULLEN RESISTANCE

Mr. Gibbons Says the Reparations Commission, by Its Abuses, Is Defeating Its Own Purpose

This is the twenty-fifth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the situation in Asia Minor and Europe. In this article Mr. Gibbons, writing from Sofia, continues his description of the internal conditions in Bulgaria.

SOPIA, June 4.—The peasant in Bulgaria last year could pay all his taxes by selling one chicken, as the Polish peasant could by selling one egg. This bonanza régime could not keep up, as the peasants form 72 per cent of the population, and some money had to be obtained from them. The Stamboullsky Government is trying, however, to make the peasant contribute as little as possible. There is a new income tax: the Bulgarian experience shows us how difficult it is to levy an income tax on the small farmer. And all farmers in Bulgaria are small. One lives off what one raises; labor and materials are bartered or exchanged; and the actual money that one makes, entered as income, is mostly all paid after expenses have been paid. The city resident is taxed on his entire income, and pays rent, food bills, and so on, which are also separately taxed.

The members of the various parties here feel that the Communists would probably win more seats if there should be a new election, but that the Agrarians would lose heavily. Because of the strength of the Communists, the Nationalists, Liberals and Radicals are not eager for the test of a general election. For this reason, also, there is little fear of the Officers' League or any other bourgeois organization attempting to overthrow the Agrarians by force. "We would probably go from Scylla to Charybdis," said one Nationalist ruefully. Then, too, the intelligentsia of Bulgaria is exceedingly anxious that their country behave well, and win back speedily a place in the esteem of the world. The country is so rich, and the people so industrious, that the future is full of hope. From the material point of view, the Bulgarian has no reason for pessimism.

I find a fairly universal agreement that Bulgaria is able to pay the indemnity, and that all the engagements taken under the Treaty of Neuilly are possible of fulfillment. Indeed, Bulgaria is the only one of the vanquished states which during the period allotted paid all the indemnities in kind, demobilized its army, and handed over all its war materiel. But my Bulgarian friends' while they do not blame the Reparations Commission for issuing an ultimatum, are bitterly opposed to any measures that will tend to retard the economic development of the country or hand over their resources to the rapacious greed of Entente banking groups.

While admitting that their present Government has no moral credit with the world, and for good reasons, eminent Bulgarians point out to me that the Reparations Commission, as constituted here, is so abounding in graft and incapacity and abuses that it is defeating its own purpose. The expenses run up by the commissioners, their disregard of Bulgarian public opinion, and the high-handed manner of their relations with the people of the country, cause ill-feeling; and thus there is being worked up a sullen resistance to the reparations idea, which had been originally accepted as an inevitable consequence of the loss of the war.

The amount asked for this year on the indemnity amount is paper leva 300,000,000. The expenses of the commission for the past year amount to paper leva 180,000,000. That is to say, the Bulgarians must pay for the maintenance of the commission 60 per cent additional. The treaty provides that all expenses of the Reparations Commission must be met by the Bulgarian Government. But it was presumed that these expenses would be within moderation.

Needless Insult to People
As it stands now, membership on the commission gives an Entente politician a chance to live expensively in Bulgaria and flaunt his luxury in the face of a people that is in the cities half starving to pay its taxes. The members of the commission commandeer the best houses in the city, have them remodeled and furnished, keep a train of servants and autos, and lead a gay life, inviting hosts of friends to visit them. All this nearly four years after the war is over; it looks like a needless insult to the Bulgarian people to have these foreigners honk-honking continually in their autos through the streets, flying the flags of the Entente countries.

On the other hand, the Reparations Commission is asked for this year on the indemnity amount is paper leva 300,000,000. The expenses of the commission for the past year amount to paper leva 180,000,000. That is to say, the Bulgarians must pay for the maintenance of the commission 60 per cent additional. The treaty provides that all expenses of the Reparations Commission must be met by the Bulgarian Government. But it was presumed that these expenses would be within moderation.

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RACE FOR PLEDGES KEEPS WET AND DRY HUSTLING IN OHIO

Both Sides Claim They Will Control Delegation to Congress From Home of Liquor and Anti-Saloon Organizations

FATHER OF VOLSTEAD ACT FACES SHARP OPPOSITION IN MINNESOTA

Prohibition Also Becomes Paramount Issue in Primaries in Wisconsin—Drys Believe Mr. La Follette Leans to Other Side

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

CHICAGO, July 22 (By The Associated Press).—Well-defined wet and dry issues have appeared in two middle western states in the campaign preceding the primaries, while Andrew J. Volstead has active opposition in his campaign for re-election to the national House of Representatives from Minnesota, although the prohibition issue has not been raised there. Prohibition and anti-prohibition forces are waging warm campaigns in both Ohio and Wisconsin, open claims being made by both sides that they will control the next congressional delegations from these two states. The situation in the three states follows:

Ohio voters will again face the wet and dry issue at the state-wide primaries on Aug. 8, and the results are expected to be of national interest because Ohio is the home of the Anti-Saloon League and several national wet organizations.

Because of the efforts of those opposed to prohibition to have Congress enact a law permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer, chief interest will attach to the nomination of Federal Representatives.

Both the wets and drys are busy trying to obtain pledges from the candidates, who are more numerous than ever before in the history of the State. Representatives to the National House are to be nominated in the 22 districts of the State, and in some districts there are more than a score of candidates.

Because of the drys' efforts to maintain strict enforcement laws on the statute books, considerable attention also is being paid to prospective members of the Legislature.

Although there will be no direct wet and dry referendum at the August primaries, two of the candidates for the governorship nomination—both Republicans—have announced platforms favoring light wines and beer. They are C. Homer Durand, Coshocton attorney formerly connected with the liberal forces in Ohio, and J. W. Durand of Columbus.

Both the wets and the drys already are claiming the next Ohio congressional delegation.

Big Issue in Wisconsin
Wisconsin is swinging into a campaign for the general election primaries September 5 with prohibition enforcement an issue of importance stressed by candidates for all parties.

In the Republican field, both factions, one headed by Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, and

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HAGUE CONFERENCE DECLARED BY OFFICIAL TO BE SUCCESS

Maxim Litvinoff Satisfied With Result and Will Press His Recommendations at Moscow

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—"The Hague Conference broke up because its work was successfully accomplished. This is the verdict of one who attended the conference in an official capacity, and with whom The Christian Science Monitor representative had a long talk last night. "The first part of the conference was a failure," he said, "but it cleared the atmosphere and paved the way for Maxim Litvinoff's offer to recognize foreign debts and to fully compensate private owners. As soon as he had made it, the whole non-Russian commission recognized the conference's work was over, because any further negotiations would have to be with individual owners or with individual government. If the latter preferred to manage the private owner's affairs for them. At first, Mr. Litvinoff did not understand this, and he was annoyed that the conference decided to break up. However, the situation was soon explained to him, and it was immediately evident that he intends to press the Soviet Government to accept his recommendations."

If the Bolsheviks agree, as I think they will, and thereby assume the ob-

ligations incurred by their predecessors, it is obvious they will be given the rights of those predecessors, including full diplomatic recognition—assuming of course they faithfully and honestly carry out their obligations. I think what I have said expresses the opinion of all the delegates, including the French and Belgian, who as you know were the least hopeful when the conference started. Almost all the delegates expect the Soviet to accept Mr. Litvinoff's proposals—indeed it is believed that certain commercial negotiations are already under discussion at The Hague on that assumption."

CANADIAN RAIL MEN ASK INQUIRY
OTTAWA, July 22.—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees today applied for two boards of conciliation to investigate the wage controversy between members of the organization and the Canadian National and Grand Trunk railways.

RENOMINATION IS DECLINED
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 22.—Representative C. Bascom Slump of the Ninth Virginia District, only Republican Representative in Congress from that State today issued a definite statement finally declining the renomination gives him by the Assembly.

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BULGARIAN OPINION BEING WORKED INTO SULLEN RESISTANCE

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Commission, despite its insolence and heartlessness and lack of tact, is given credit for some good things. It intervened to secure the abolition of a law that was ruining the country. The Agrarians had passed a measure to punish those responsible for dragging Bulgaria into the World War. Those were liable to prosecution who "by word or deed" had helped bring on the catastrophe of 1918. Article 4 gave the right to the Government or to any magistrate or functionary to initiate prosecution. This led to immediate abuse, and the threat of jail was used as blackmail. All who had incurred the displeasure of the Government or a politician were imprisoned. Many hundreds of the leading professional and business men were thrown into dungeons and held a long time before their cases were heard. This led to stagnation in commerce and industry. The richest persons in Bulgaria were being sentenced to prison and their fortunes confiscated.

Budgets Revised by Commission
Also before the last two budgets were presented to the Sabor, they were revised by the Reparations Commission, and many of the large sums put in by the Government for the purpose of experimentation with Bolshevik or semi-Bolshevik theories of state ownership and management were either dropped entirely or diminished.

As if agrarianism and communism were not enough, Bulgaria has not yet been able to get rid of the Macedonian League, which is extremely active, and which cannot be controlled by Sofia because the army is far too small to make possible effective patrolling of the Serbian frontier. There are at least 300,000 Macedonian refugees, and among them are people of wealth and influence. They certainly do what they can to foment the Macedonian revolutionary movement, and this makes serious trouble for the Serbian Government in its new territories (which have to be held like conquered territory by the strictest sort of martial law). Recently, in a note to Bulgaria, M. Nintitch, Serbian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed the belief that the Bulgarian Government gave opportunities to the Macedonian revolutionaries to form their hands in Bulgarian territory, pass frontiers unmolested, and then go back into Bulgarian territory for refuge. Bulgaria demands an international commission to investigate this matter, and lays stress on the fact that the Treaty of Neuilly, by proscribing conscription, makes it impossible for Bulgaria to raise troops. Of the 33,000 allowed by the treaty, Bulgaria has under arms only 5500; and these are of no value, as they are composed of the lowest dregs of the population—men who cannot make a living any other way.

MAYORS PLAN END OF COAL DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee would be entirely a government committee composed of representatives from the commerce department, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the justice department, and the interior department with Mr. Hoover as chairman. In addition, it was understood Administrative aids would be selected from the railroads and the producing coal operators.

Thirty or forty producing operators are expected to meet with Secretary Hoover on Monday to consider the Administration's plan.

The Federal Government probably will conduct an investigation before acting on the request of the Consolidated Coal & Coke Company of Butler, Pa., for federal troops to guard its mining operations in Perry County, Ohio. It was said today at the War Department, that the company yesterday telegraphed President Harding asking for federal protection, declaring that local officials were unable to cope with the situation and that Governor Davis of Ohio has refused to furnish protection.

Pennsylvania State Troops Pitch Tents in Coal Fields to Augment Police Force

PITTSBURGH, July 22—More than 1000 National Guardsmen are in southwestern and central Pennsylvania coal fields, ready to be assigned to strategic points when coal operators attempt resumption of mining activities in compliance with President Harding's order, and under Gov. William C. Sproul's promise of full protection.

Col. E. J. Stackpole Jr., commanding the 104th Cavalry, established his headquarters in the field after 350 soldiers had encamped in the Cokesburg region. Colonel Stackpole said the troops will not furnish protection to any particular mine but will be held in reserve for co-operation with state police and county officials if needed. They also will patrol highways.

Besides the troops in the Cokesburg region, units are encamped near Ebensburg, Conemaugh and Hellwood.

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Vessels Needed in Britain to Convey Coal to America

LONDON, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Demand for ships to convey coal to America is increasing daily. Many steamers have been loaded in the United Kingdom this week for sailings to various American ports, the freight rate being from 8s. to 10s. a ton.

Indiana Governor Proposes Meeting to End Coal Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22—Representatives of Indiana miners and operators were invited today by W. T. McCray, the Governor, to meet in a joint wage conference in an attempt to settle the coal strike as it affects the Indiana bituminous field.

The Governor addressed letters to Phil H. Penna, secretary of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association and John Hessler, president of the District No. 11 United Mine Workers of America asking them to meet here Tuesday, July 25, for a conference to consider bringing the strike in this State to an end. Arbitration of the differences between the miners and operators would be proposed, the Governor indicated.

Law Amendment Asked

CHICAGO, July 22—The Illinois Manufacturers Association today telegraphed Len Small, Governor of Illinois, asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the state coal mining code to permit operation of the mines, and also sent letters to every member of the Legislature asking their support for the move.

LEAGUE APPROVES PALESTINE MANDATE

Agreement Also Reached on Syrian Control, Pending Adjustment of Minor Details

LONDON, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—The Palestine and Syrian mandates were approved this afternoon by the council of the League of Nations with the understanding that they take effect as soon as France and Italy reach an agreement on certain minor details now under discussion in Paris regarding economic advantages and control in the Holy Land.

The revised form of article XIV, which presented the chief difficulty, was accepted by all parties.

Italy's representative on the League of Nations Council, Marquess Imperiali, is understood to have received instructions from Rome respecting Italy's attitude on the Palestine and Syrian mandates, and to have set forth this attitude at this morning's session.

The council held a secret session this forenoon, at which the Earl of Balfour for England and René Viviani for France, as well as the Marquess Imperiali, set forth the claims of their respective governments on the mandates question. France, it was understood, was still holding out for the presidency of the administrative commission in the Holy Land, but the impression prevailed that Great Britain's plan for a rotating presidency would be adopted.

Monsignor Cerretti, papal nuncio in Paris, arrived in London today and will probably present the Vatican's views regarding the traditional rights which the Holy See claims to the holy places.

The only other matters up for consideration at today's meeting were administrative and organizational affairs. The council is giving close study to Austria's situation in the light of recent events, and is much encouraged by the reported willingness of the Reparations Commission to suspend its claims against Austria for 20 years.

A statement issued by the information department of the League today said, "We are getting rather tired of hearing that Austria is on the brink of collapse. She has been on the brink of collapse every few months for the last three years, and she may live a long time in that state. The danger is not really in financial collapse but political troubles."

"The Allies must settle among themselves some kind of policy which will enable Austria to have a Government strong enough to enforce economy ruthlessly."

Chinese More Than Earn Their Salt

FROM the drilling of the well to the selling of the finished product, the Chinese process of salt manufacture is in such a crude state of development as to be a never failing source of amazement to a foreign observer, says a report from Carl A. Scherer of the American Consulate at Shanghai.

Holes are sunk by human pile drivers—a group of Chinese laborers gather on a sort of seaweed platform, one end of which sinks by its own weight. At a signal, they jump off, releasing the digging device, which is cabled with bamboo splints to the other end of the platform. In many localities, 10 years is the average lapse of time necessary, with continuous drilling operations to reach the salt brine.

The manner in which salt is boiled is thoroughly unique and ingenious. A cauldron is made of plaited strips of bamboo, coated inside and out with a thin mixture of lime and mud from shells and furnace ashes soaked in the brine. This utensil is about 26 feet long and over 30 feet wide, and has a depth of about seven inches. The furnace is made of mud and the cauldron suspended above by means of hooks attached by 40 or 50 straw cords to a wooden framework. The lime coating is able to withstand the heat for about 10 days and 11 nights, and the brine is continuously boiled during that period.

At the end of the 10 days the cauldron is destroyed in the presence of the Government salt tax officer and the remnants sold to farmers as fertilizer, at a price equal to the original cost of construction.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH MR. HOOPER

(Continued from Page 1)

shopmen's strike added to the war talk in strike circles today, as did the statement of E. F. Grable, international president, Maintenance of Way Brotherhood, that any railroad that refused to meet with committees of maintenance of way men to adjust wage differences would face a strike of these workers.

State troopers continued on guard in eight states, while additional guards were placed on duty in various cities. The most notable instance was in Fremont, Neb., where more than 100 of the city's business and professional men were deputized as peace officers and as their first official act escorted back into town 11 non-union employees of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway who were said to have been driven out of town by strike sympathizers.

Labor Leaders File Suit
Court action was limited to issuance of injunctions to the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis-San Francisco railroads at Kansas City, filing of petitions for injunctions at Atlanta by the Seaboard Air Line and Western & Atlantic railroads, and filing of a suit by six labor leaders at Kansas City, Kan., questioning the right of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to assume jurisdiction over the shopmen's strike. The plaintiffs in the suit claimed the strike is interstate in character and not subject to state laws.

While officials of the Maintenance of Way Union at Detroit discussed the question of punishing members of their union who had struck without sanction, maintenance men of the Pennsylvania, between Portage and Altoona, Pa., walked out in protest against a wage cut.

Further Train Curtailment
Further curtailment of train service was announced by the Great Northern Railway at Sioux Falls, S. D., where all short-run trains were canceled; at Grand Forks, N. D., where four local trains were canceled; and at Spokane, Wash., where a number of branch-line trains were discontinued, and an embargo placed on perishable freight and livestock.

All Washburn trains into Hannibal, Mo., were canceled, but four of the six trains affected will run into East Hannibal, Ill.

At Detroit the Grand Trunk Railway announced cancellation of 16 trains and curtailment of the runs of 10 others. Four trains of the Chicago & Northwestern running into Madison, Wis., were discontinued. At St. Louis the Missouri, Kansas & Texas reported continued improvement of service, however.

William D. Stephens, Governor of California, said farmers and fruit growers were unduly fearful of the ability of railroads to move fruit and other crops, and declared that the roads had reported to him that they could handle more fruit than was offered.

Eastern Roads Planning Individual Agreements

NEW YORK, July 22—Efforts by eastern roads to bring about individual agreements with their shopmen were forecast today on the basis of a statement by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and chairman of the Eastern Presidents Conference, that the carriers in this part of the country were planning to form company unions.

These, he said, would consist of the new employees and those who remained at work when the strike was called. Under this plan, whenever future labor difficulties arise, each railroad would negotiate separately with its men.

Farmers of America Request President Act to End Strikes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 21—The American Farm Bureau Federation today called on President Harding to take all possible steps to prevent a rail tie-up, which would halt the movement of crops to market, and declared that "the public welfare is paramount to the interests of any group," and also in another message requested his efforts in the direction of arbitration in the coal strike situation.

The messages were sent by J. R. Howard, president, with the approval of the executive committee. The farmers' wire to President Harding on the railroad situation read:

As ages and working conditions in the transportation industry were prescribed by the labor board after full hearing, the American Farm Bureau Federation, expresses no opinion on merits of the controversy, but commends your appeal for co-operation of all citizens to keep trains moving and respectfully urges you take all possible steps to maintain uninterrupted movement of commerce, grain being harvested in Middle West cannot be shipped on account of shortage of equipment, nor stored as elevators are full. One railroad has already embargoed perishables and others are likely to follow. All train schedules are being lengthened. It is essential to the consumers that food and necessities be without waste. The national welfare is paramount to the interest of any group.

The message in connection with the coal situation read:

The American Farm Bureau Federation

FOR YOUR SUMMER TRIP

Leather Writing Cases
Fountain Pens
Stationery
Thermos Bottles
"A Line A Day" Diaries

Words
STATIONERY
ESTD 1840

57-61 Franklin St., Boston

ation approves your efforts to secure voluntary arbitration in the coal industry and renewal of mining which is essential to public welfare. Coal reserves are being depleted, and many public utilities are unprepared for the winter. Threshing of grain promises to be curtailed in many sections, because of lack of coal and the nation's food supplies lessened. From 1909 to 1920 the farmers of America comprising about 30 per cent of all workers gainfully employed in the United States, received less than 15 per cent of the total national income and cannot withstand further losses. All groups have their problems which should be worked out equitably and lawfully. In the national interest we must all keep at our tasks.

Speaking of Radio— or Real Wireless—

What About the "Whistling Language" of Island of Gomera?

WASHINGTON, July 22—American radio devices have no chance of competing with the "whistling language" of the native on the Island of Gomera, in the Canaries, according to a report to the Commerce Department today from F. A. Henry, United States Consul at Tenerife.

"The inhabitants of this island," he said, "by use of a system of whistling signals, can convey bits of news and information over considerable distances with great rapidity. The system dates back hundreds of years."

LUMBER INDUSTRY SEEKS REFORM

Association Intends to Certify Quality at Sawmills

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 21 (Special)—Reorganization of practices in the lumber industry is being effected here at the convention of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, according to Wilson Compton, secretary-manager of the association, who today informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the lumbermen would get behind Herbert Hoover's general plan for standardization and elimination of waste in the industry.

Representatives of about 170 trades, professions and allied industries concerned in the distribution and use of lumber are meeting in an effort to bring this about.

A new code of ethics and practices will result, according to Mr. Compton and manufacturers, distributors and consumers of lumber will be benefited. Involved in the problem is the question of national unified lumber inspection, under the auspices of the National Association, which will be in effect a certification of quality to the American people. The plans is to grade and mark each piece of lumber at the sawmill in such a way as to insure to the ultimate consumer the quality of the product.

This action follows in the steps of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, which acted somewhat similarly on the same issue here last month.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN WHEAT HARVEST

WASHINGTON, July 22—The estimated 1922 wheat harvest for all countries for which figures are available shows a slight increase over production for the same countries in 1921. Department of Agriculture statistics show these countries' crops of wheat will aggregate about 2,753,386,000 bushels this year compared with 2,724,506,000 bushels last year and with a five-year average ended with 1913 of 2,557,577,000 bushels.

Russia is not included in the estimates. Wheat acreage for the countries for which statistics are available is about 131,000,000 acres, which shows a general decrease compared with 1921.

GERMANY SHORT OF FLAX
WASHINGTON, July 22—Difficulties for the German linen industry are increasing. Prices for German linen yarns and linen goods have risen to the world market level, says Commerce Attaché Herring, Berlin, in a dispatch to the Department of Commerce. With Russia cut off as a source of flax, Germany is finding it difficult to compete with England.

TOUR OF MISSIONS ARRANGED
NEW YORK, July 22—Dr. William Hiram Boukes, general secretary of the Presbyterian New Era movement, will leave on the steamship Empress of Australia, July 27, from Vancouver, B. C., for the Far East, to visit the Presbyterian Mission fields of the Philippines, Japan, Korea and China, it was announced today. He expects to return to the United States Nov. 7.



The Friendly Glow

EDISON Service should always mean prompt, efficient and courteous service to you.

When it doesn't, You will do us a favor by saying so.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

GERMANY ACCEPTS DEMANDS OF GUARANTEES COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

of Dr. Wirth's final letter this noon. The memorandum dealt with the proposed allied financial control of Germany's receipts, expenditures, export of capital and statistics.

Question of Control
Regarding control, the memorandum shows the guarantees committee stipulated for the appointment of two delegates accredited to the German Ministry of Finance, one dealing with receipts and the other supervising expenditures.

The German Government undertakes to acquiesce in the measures at the same time as the measures are presented to the Reichstag, first, with the budget estimates for the fiscal year; second, all bills pertaining to financial measure; third, all requests for additional or supplementary credits to those provided for in the budget with the exception of credits for less than 500,000 marks; fourth, the monthly statement of expenses to be applied against credits granted in the budget; and, fifth, statements at fixed regular dates regarding the measures adopted for economy and enforced by the recently appointed Under Secretary of State for economy.

The memorandum demands the right for the committee's delegates to investigate whether the expenditures of any department of the Ministry of Finance exceed the credits authorized for it. The delegates will appoint a representative to accompany the traveling auditors from the Ministry of Finance throughout Germany. The control as outlined is to be effective Nov. 1, 1922.

Floating Debt Statement
Concerning the floating debt, the German Government, it is stipulated, must submit to the delegates, at all times requested, statements showing the exact standing of the floating debt and the measures for payment adopted by the Ministry of Finance to cover expenses.

Copies of all the Finance Ministry's statements of expenses and receipts must be furnished to the delegates, as well as the rate of interest on outstanding bonds and the amount of paper money in circulation.

Concerning the export of capital, representatives of the committee will be accredited to the Finance Ministry and kept fully informed of the movement of capital, but without access to information concerning the private fortunes or business of individuals.

Regarding economic statistics, the German Government must supplement its monthly statements of exports and imports by a quarterly publication indicating Germany's trade with the 12 states which in 1921 had the greatest commercial dealings with Germany, specifying the exports invoiced in foreign exchanges and those billed in markets, railroad, river, canal, and ocean transportation reports are to be published and submitted to the committee as regularly and under the same form as previous to the war. The German Government must also make public quarterly a full report of steel production.

Statistics relating to the collection of taxes, including the income tax, must be submitted to the committee within the shortest possible time. Reports on the customs, showing the total amount in gold marks collected by the ports of entry, must also be speeded up.

By Special Cable
PARIS, July 22—In view of the exceptional importance of the instructions given in the note by Raymond Poincaré, French Prime Minister to M. Dubois, president of the Reparations Commission, it is necessary to amplify a previous reference, since for the first time the policy of France begins to emerge. M. Poincaré, in thus instructing the French delegates, destroys the pretense which he has supported hitherto, that the Reparations Commission in its own domain is sovereign. In fact it has always been at the mercy of the Government.

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 22—The German official government view on M. Poincaré's suggestion, contained in his recent letter to the president of the reparations committee, namely, that only a short-term moratorium should be granted to Germany, and that only after she had agreed to pledge her

and has never been detached and impartial.

But it is strange that M. Poincaré, who has been able to place any unpopular actions on the back of the commission, should now throw away this argument and make himself directly responsible for the decisions of the commission. The chief point which he makes is that only a five or six weeks' moratorium should be granted to Germany. This would excuse the August and September payments. But obviously it would be a provisional measure. It would give an opportunity to the allied governments to formulate a real policy.

Testing Time for Germany
Moreover the period would be a testing time for Germany. She would have to put in operation all the reforms suggested by the Committee of Guarantees, and further to accept the specific pledge being taken in the hypothecation of forests, mines and other state property for the purpose of credit operations.

Assuming that Germany lends herself to this demand, then apparently M. Poincaré is prepared to give every chance to Germany. But at the end of the period of grace, Germany has not fulfilled all the allied requests, then M. Poincaré, in his note requires that the willful default shall be definitely declared. Once this declaration is made by the Reparations Commission, the allied governments according to M. Poincaré can act collectively or separately and apply any sanctions they think proper. Now although this sounds grave enough at first reading, it will be seen that on the contrary, M. Poincaré makes it clear that he does not require the immediate declaration of German default as was represented. He has postponed this for six weeks, and in the meantime it is inevitable that the prime ministers should meet and serious efforts be made to find a final solution of the problem which has vexed Europe for nearly four years.

Therefore, although there appears to be a menace in this statement of policy, in reality it is the opportunity of accord which are most worth emphasis. In the early part of the note M. Poincaré shows that the present financial position is the fault of Germany.

Indictment of German Methods
No precise information of the commercial and budgetary position of Germany has been furnished. M. Poincaré denounces the bad direction of German affairs. He shows that certain railroads have been laid down which can only have a strategical interest. Giving facts and figures, he draws up a veritable indictment of German fiscal régime. He considers the "propositions" of the Committee of Guarantees and the inquiries of that body as insufficient. It should sit continuously at Berlin and exercise a real control over Germany.

The critics of M. Poincaré are already at work. It is pointed out that the Committee of Guarantees cannot legally interfere with the German Administration. It lacks power, and, moreover, if it had the power to complete the financial reform, it could not be accomplished by any foreign body. Those who would have Germany declared in bankruptcy regard M. Poincaré as having yielded in allowing the fundamentals of a moratorium without such a declaration. This means that the sanctions will continue to be postponed. The Reparations Commission has reduced the deliveries of coal by Germany to 1,750,000 tons per month. Liens on the revenue of Austria have been practically surrendered.

German Official View on Committee's Demands

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 22—The German official government view on M. Poincaré's suggestion, contained in his recent letter to the president of the reparations committee, namely, that only a short-term moratorium should be granted to Germany, and that only after she had agreed to pledge her

mines, forests, art treasures, and other state property to the Allies, was given to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night.

In this reply it is emphasized that the German Government would reject any such proposal if officially put before it by the Reparations Committee. "The acceptance of the Guarantees Committee's demands, notably that which gives two allied representatives access to the Finance Ministry," the representative was informed, "represents the utmost which the German Government, or, indeed, German public opinion, could accept in the matter of allied control of German finance. We cannot go one step further."

It was further learned that at yesterday's confidential meeting of the Reichstag's Foreign Affairs Committee, when sharp criticisms were leveled against the Government's "surrender" to the Guarantees Committee, similar assurances were given by Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor. "Thus far but no farther" would seem to sum up the Chancellor's attitude on this vital matter. The extreme Junkers continue to make a great uproar about the "insult" which the Guarantees Committee's demands constitute for Germany. "We are now in a more humiliating condition than Turkey," remarked Dr. Helfferich, the Nationalist leader yesterday. On the other hand curiously enough, Hugo Stinnes and the other big German industrialists and financiers reluctantly admit that the German Government has no alternative in the matter. It is understood that in the official reply of the acceptance of the Guarantees Committee's demands which are now being formulated, the German Government will emphasize that it will only agree to the conditions for the duration of the period of any moratorium which is granted.

STATE CONSTABULARY ARE CALLED FOR DUTY

Details of Massachusetts State Constabulary, in direct command of Alfred E. Fouts, commissioner of public safety, acting under orders issued by Governor Cox, today are patrolling railroad centers throughout the State, in accordance with a proclamation issued by Mr. Cox demanding that law and order be upheld. This action follows repeated outbursts of violence between workers in the railroad shops and the striking shopmen and follows closely the sending of National Guardsmen to Concord, N. H., by Gov. Albert O. Brown, of that State.

Today more than 70 members of the newly formed state patrol force were stationed at East Deerfield, North Billerica, Worcester, West Springfield, Northampton, Readville, Charlestown, and East Somerville. Up to noon, no report of disturbances in any section of the State had been received at the State House, Boston.

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Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

The Furniture Is Here for The Great August Sale

Therefore we can talk with confidence.

It is bound to be a Sale of the greatest magnitude, remarkable for both its opportunities and beauties. The one thing needed to make it a Sale of that kind is—the furniture.

We learned long ago that there would be no particular distinction in having the greatest furniture business in the world unless it had been built up on a foundation of real advantage to all the people.

We don't know of any short-cuts to pre-eminence in serving people with furniture, or any quick and magical ways of making the kind of Sale for which this Store has become famous all over America. The only method we know of and follow faithfully is that of always having the goods.

We have them now, and enough of them, we believe, to give this coming August Sale a backing and strong foundation beyond anything in the history of our store.

The Low Prices will be amazing

Wednesday, July 26 will be the opening Day of Courtesy and Advance Choosing. In the meantime every day is an inspection day for everybody who wishes to become acquainted with the extent and beauty of the stock of furniture required to make a Wanamaker August Sale. (Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Gallery, New Building)



More Shepard Shoes

A Very New Pump at 9.00

A new French Street Pump modified to meet the demands of the American woman. Exceedingly individual, it is patent leather, trimmed with beige suede. A single strap fastens with a pearl button. The distinction of the combination is effective. The Cuban heel gives added smartness without sacrificing comfort.

Temple Place—First Floor

The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

BRITISH SECURITIES' FIRM DESPITE DROP IN EXCHANGE RATES

European Situation Has Depressing Effect—War Liabilities Paramount Issue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22.—All business in Britain during the past week has felt a depressing influence due to the collapsed European exchange. Prices of securities have remained firm, but this has been chiefly owing to the scarcity of other employment for money.

The textile and leather industries continue to show healthy signs of activity but Manchester and Northampton are almost the only industrial centers where any very marked cheerfulness prevails. Recent news from India, where the rainy season has begun punctually, thereby giving promise of another favorable agricultural season which means an enhanced buying capacity on the part of the Indian weavers of cotton cloth, is a new factor this week which makes for confidence in Lancashire.

The decision now announced of the British Calico Printers Association not to transfer any part of its big works to India has also had a steadying influence. The movement to transfer mills to India to take advantage of cheap Oriental labor and the proximity to markets and raw materials, has become so pronounced in other branches of the cotton industry as to cause apprehension as to the extent to which Lancashire trade might permanently suffer.

The Cotton Printers Association have had experts in India for some time past to size up the situation. That the result of their investigations should be in favor of Britain as a site for the proposed extensions is regarded, therefore, as encouraging.

The prospects are less bright in the iron and steel, coal and shipbuilding trades. These great British industries are all finding the struggle a hard one to bring production costs down to market levels.

The railway freight reductions which come into operation next month, though substantial, will leave the cost of inland transport 75 per cent above the pre-war amount.

Costs May Be Cut
British railway companies have declared their firm intention to agree to no further reduction for 12 months, but the force of circumstances is against them, and what between the growing competition of mechanical road transport and the impossibility of putting business through at present prices the downward movement must continue.

Much the same facts apply to Labor. Presiding at the annual conference of the Federation at Blackpool on Tuesday, Herbert Smith said he was glad to think the miners had retained the great boon of a seven-hour day. This very seven-hour day, however, is one of the factors in the situation which is reducing the entire mining population of South Wales to conditions of unemployment and poverty, long unknown in this ordinarily prosperous community.

In the shipbuilding industry, in which a very similar state of things has arisen, wages are still 75 per cent above the 1914 rates, and the men are beginning to ask themselves whether full employment, say 18d. per hour, would not be preferable to half employment at 2s an hour.

Coal Sent to New York
British steel ship plates which were 27 per ton before the war and 224 last year, are now available at £10. Coal which was £3 per ton, is down to 24 shillings. Labor rates, though lagging behind other factors in the cost of production, are taking on a more economical aspect. The German demand for British coal, which is a comparatively new feature in the market, now appears to have subsided.

It has been succeeded by a demand for Cardiff and Newcastle coal for New York, to meet the strike conditions. The increase in the American tariff has resulted in considerable shipments of British iron and steel for buyers desirous of laying in stocks before the enhanced duties take effect. This has given some relief of a temporary nature to British industries engaged in the difficult process of readjustment. It has, however, not affected the general tendency, which is for business to readjust itself upon a basis of lowered profits and lowered wages.

Reparations Involved
Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of Exchequer, had this movement in view when he told the bankers at the Mansion House dinner on Thursday night that he saw "the flicker of a revival of trade," which might grow into a flame if European credit and stability could be secured. The value of the contribution which the government Sir Robert represents has made to this credit and stability so far may not be universally admitted, but this does not prevent further efforts in the same direction.

His scheme, which is also Mr. Lloyd George's, appears to be to press for a reduction of the German reparations and the inter-allied indebtedness, with a view to making it possible for a big restoration loan to be raised.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted in the House of Commons on Monday that there were "serious disadvantages" in any arrangement which would place Great Britain in the position "of paying in full all that it had borrowed from other countries during the war, and of collecting nothing, either in respect of war advances or of reparations."

Initiative Asked
When Sir Robert Horne proposed, some months ago in Paris, that the

PROVINCETOWN
PILOTAGE FIRST LANDING
100-mile round trip to CAPE COD on large wireless equipped, iron steamship
DOROTHY BRADFORD
Fare—Round Trip \$2.00; One Way \$1.75
Leaves Thurs. 4:40 Atlantic City, Boston, N.Y. 9:30 A.M. Sundays and Holidays 10 A.M.
Daylight Saving Time
Staterooms Refurbishments Orchestras
2nd Congress 1922

French indebtedness to Britain might be paid in German bonds, she was careful to make it a condition that Great Britain should be able to discharge her war liabilities to the United States in a similar currency. This scheme having failed to find support, there remains his more vague statement to the bankers on Thursday that "some one has got to come forward—some one country or some one person—has got to make the first move and be brave enough to do something."

What that something is to be he has still to transpire. Sir Robert Horne apparently knows, for he went on to promise rewards for whoever should begin. "He will not only gain prestige," he said—one can see Mr. Lloyd George picking up his ears—"but it is a poor argument—not an inconsiderable profit."

"Carrots" Are Offered
The Chancellor of the British Exchequer thus sees his way before him. He is to go to Washington shortly to arrange for the funding of the British war indebtedness to the United States. He is to try to see what can be done in the matter of inducing France to come down in her demands upon Germany, and, failing all other expedients, he is to see whether the long-suffering taxpayers cannot be made to carry something additional to the staggering burden with which they are already loaded.

The carrot of "prestige" and "not inconsiderable profit" has been so often held with successful results before the nose of the British public that there can be no harm in trying it upon France and the United States as well.

British industry is tottering up a steep path of economy and labor toward a goal of reconstruction. British politicians are agog to help it on its weary journey. Their own weight is a grievous addition to the load that has to be carried, but their carrots smell fresh and they are being held in the right direction.

TACNA-ARICA DEAL PLEASURES MR. ROWE

Example Seen for Settlement of Pan-American Disputes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 22.—L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, commenting on the results of the Chilean-Peruvian conference, said:

The happy outcome of the Chilean-Peruvian conference, bringing to an end a controversy that has extended over a period of nearly 40 years, is an event of great historic importance, and marks a distinct step in the development of Pan-Americanism.

In reaching this agreement so satisfactory to both nations the delegates of Chile and Peru, aided seconded by their respective ambassadors, have rendered a service not only to their respective countries but to the American continent. This irritating question has hung like a pall over the international relations of the American continent.

The agreement reached at Washington, therefore opens a new epoch in the history of inter-American relations. It is evident that if the difficult and delicate problems involved in this controversy lend themselves to a process of adjustment through conference, all other international questions confronting the republics of the American continent can be settled by the same orderly and effective procedure.

Throughout these conferences both delegates have shown a broad statesmanship of which they may well be proud and which reflects great credit on their respective governments.

It will be to the everlasting credit of the United States, especially to the distinguished Secretary of State, that the deadlock which developed in the course of the Washington negotiations was but the prelude to a final and satisfactory solution. Both Chile and Peru have given to the world an example which is certain to react favorably on all the other international problems confronting the republics of America.

GIRL CONDUCTS BAND OF MEN MUSICIANS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22.—Miss Amelia Naughton, the young New York girl who was chosen to lead a band of men musicians, made her initial appearance at a public concert in Carl Schurz Park last night. She conducted the band with decision and confidence and smiled shyly at the applause of the audience. At the end of the first number, Miss Naughton received a basket and a bouquet of roses.

The program included the first movement of Schubert's "unfinished symphony," ballet music from "Faust," a Sousa march, and patriotic airs.

SUCCEEDS SIR HENRY WILSON
NEWTON, N.H., July 21 (By The Associated Press)—Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilson, former chief of the British expeditionary forces, has been elected to succeed the late Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson as member of Parliament, it was announced today.

WORLD FLIGHT RESUMED
LONDON, July 22.—Maj. W. T. Blake, the British aviator attempting to fly round the world, resumed his flight today from Karachi, British India, where he landed last Tuesday, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

Only IVY Corset Shop in Boston
A Full Line of
JUNIOR CORSETS
and
Bandeaux—Girdles
No Branch Stores
Look Inside Corset for Above
IVY CORSET SHOP
182 Boylston Street
Store Hours 9 to 5
Closed Saturdays During July and August

VITTORIO ORLANDO FORMING CABINET

Fiume Payment Prevented by Facta Overthrow—Small Parties Blamed for Political Crisis

By Special Cable

ROME, July 22.—As was to be expected, the downfall of the Government has prevented the payment of the 2,000,000 lire monthly to Fiume, decided upon by the Cabinet, as the grant was not passed by the Treasury before the Facta administration fell.

Meanwhile the usual intrigues promise to make the formation of a cabinet by Vittorio Orlando difficult. The majority of the deputies consider Signor Orlando the right man, but qualify their approval by insisting that he must form a government after their own heart. It is almost impossible to please everyone.

Probably the happiest man in Italy is Luigi Facta, who has left office. He is an "industrious" lawyer, well known to American and British merchants at Genoa for his scrupulous honesty. He declared to a friend on Wednesday that nothing would ever induce him to resume the premiership, which he had never desired.

"The last two months have been the hardest I have ever known, and I have had enough of parliamentary intrigues," he declared. "I am now going for a holiday into the country."

Many Small Parties Called Bane of Italian Politics

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22.—In the opinion of an Italian resident in London, as expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the internal situation in Italy is not so grave as is generally believed.

He declares the quarrels of the Fascist and Socialist do not affect the lives of the majority of the inhabitants and exercise little real influence on the political situation, despite assertions to the contrary. He attributes the constant political crises entirely to the "pernicious system of proportional representation" which, while reflecting accurately the people's wishes, leads to the Legislature being composed of a number of small parties, none of them powerful enough to have an absolute majority without uniting with one or the other of its rivals.

Such "marriages of convenience" do not last more than a few months without a quarrel, resulting in the regrouping of the various parties and the downfall of the ministry. Thus the informant points out the present crisis in Italy was brought about by a temporary union of the Roman Catholic, or Popular Party, with the Socialists. It will probably be solved by the formation of a new coalition between the Constitutional, Roman Catholic, and Democratic parties.

The Socialists may not be represented, but if any one of those three parties gets annoyed with its two partners it will be able, by another temporary union with the Socialists, to cause the Government's defeat. All the while, therefore, he says there is intrigue and counter-intrigue going on which undermines and impairs the whole political structure. He declares it will always be like this until Italy discards proportional representation.

Clerical Leader Consulted

ROME, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Vittorio Orlando, former Prime Minister, having been invited by the King to undertake the formation of a new government to succeed the Facta ministry, has held a long conference with Don Luigi Sturzo, Italy's priest-politician and secretary-general of the Roman Catholic Party, concerning the number of Roman Catholics to be included in the new government.

It is understood that Signor Orlando succeeded in inducing the clerical leader to veto the admission of ultra-Conservative law members of the new Cabinet, as Conservatives would be prone to endorse the activities of the Fascists.

MYRON T. HERRICK SAILS FOR AMERICA

PARIS, July 22 (By The Associated Press)—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, accompanied by Lawrence Norton, his private secretary, left for Havre today. The Ambassador will sail for America on the steamship Paris.

Mr. Herrick expects to return to Paris within two months. After a short visit to Washington he will spend the greater part of his holiday at his home in Cleveland, Shelden Whitehouse, Counselor, will have charge of the embassy.

Australia Rejects German Consuls

London, July 22

THE Australian Federal Government has refused to agree to the appointment of German consuls in Australia, says a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne.

The Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, while not asserting that trade never can be resumed with Germany, declares that the Australian Ministry does not feel called upon to "grease the wheels for German trade."

Sky Speeders Spoil Air Police Sinecure

New York "Fly Cops" Told to "Get Busy— Pronto!"

NEW YORK, July 22.—"Sky Cops," who have been loading around their bangars with nothing much to do ever since the department established its aviation branch, yesterday received orders to enforce the aerial traffic laws.

Numerous complaints had been received that aviators are flying over the city as less than 2000 feet, the lowest level permitted by city ordinance. The police aviation section, therefore, has been ordered to "take the air" whenever a flyer is seen endangering crowds.

Just how the "sky cops" are to shout the "pull over," so familiar to speeding motorists, was not set forth in the orders, and although each police plane carries a machine gun, no one could be found at headquarters who would say that the airmen had been directed to fire a shot across the fugitive's bow.

HUNGARIAN VOTERS REFUSE TO RETURN ENEMIES OF JEWS

BUDAPEST, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—Notwithstanding that in the majority of constituencies voting at the Hungarian general election was by open ballot, and that the authorities tried in every way possible to intimidate the electors into voting for the Government Party, its more extreme members were defeated. Practically three-fourths of the members of the old Parliament have not been re-elected, among them five ministers.

The leaders of the anti-Semitic movement also have failed of re-election. The Minister for Justice, Wilhelm Paul Tomsanyi, who but a week before the election arrested his opponent on a charge of which he already had been acquitted twice by the courts, is one of the defeated candidates. He had made himself notorious by his constant persecution of the Jews. It was he who deprived Jewish cinematograph owners of their licenses.

Another anti-Jewish leader defeated is Julius Ferdinandy, Minister for the Interior in the Cabinet of Count Teleky, author of several anti-Jewish restrictions during his time of office.

Julius Pekar, and Karl Erek, a former Minister for Food Control, who introduced into the Hungarian Parliament a bill providing for confiscation of the possessions of the Jews by taxing them 100 per cent on all the property owned, have lost their seats.

Stephan Somogyi, one of the foremost anti-Jewish agitators in the country, stood for two constituencies and was beaten in both.

TREASURE CRAFT MAY BE SOLD TO PAY CREW

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Unless the 13 members of the crew of the steamship Blakely, which the Leavitt-Lusitania Salvage Company, Inc., had planned to use in its search for the millions in gold and jewels believed to have gone down with the Lusitania, are paid back wages aggregating some \$2100, the ship will be sold at public auction under a ruling handed down today by the Federal Court.

The Blakely is in custody of the United States marshal, having been seized after the seamen had filed their libel for wages.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER

AKRON, O., July 22.—Net profits of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company for the last eight months will exceed \$5,000,000. Figures on sales were not given, but on the basis of reduced profits, caused by lower prices for tires, it is estimated that sales will run well above \$80,000,000 for the present year, with 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, and 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 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(Continued from Page 1)

The Rev. O. J. Kvale of Benson, who posed Mr. Volstead in the June primary and fall election two years ago, has been indorsed for the congressional post by the Democratic Farm-Labor district conventions, ne

Judge Gemmill said that in New York the total number convicted in county jails in 1914 was 18,130; 1915, 6,644; 1918, 4,641; 1919, 3,555; 1920, 3,921; 1921, 3,596.

"Opponents of prohibition say that never before has the law been so

receipt and return it to the undersigned.

Thanking you and your organization for the interest you have shown in our behalf and trusting that we will have your united support in coming fight

of late, owing to poor workmanship at
get a stocking good enough for this good.
But here's a stocking we're proud of.
Eighteen inches of good, pure dye silk.
more width. Double tops, which tend
Black, White, African Brown,
Street F

Comes up to our specifications.
Fashioned flare top, which means
to prevent garter runs.
Russian, Navy, Polo, Gray
loop

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CO-OPERATORS SEE ERA OF HARMONY

"Production for Use" Slogan Voiced as Solution of Economic Problems

BRIGHTON, Eng., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—A few weeks ago a woman, for the first time in the history of the co-operative movement, was elected to the board of directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Today a woman, again for the first time in co-operative history, presided at Brighton over the fifty-fourth annual congress of the Co-operative Union.

Addressing the huge assembly of delegates who represented the 4,500,000 million co-operators of Britain, Miss Llewellyn Davies said in part: "We are confronted at the present time with a situation, national and international, which is placing a greater strain on co-operation than it has ever before been called to bear."

Promise Freedom From Unemployment

"The world-wide chaos in finance and the collapse of international trade have culminated in a period of unemployment on an unprecedented scale, and its disastrous effects have inevitably affected both our societies and individual members. The co-operative system of production for use carries with it the promise of a world without unemployment. But co-operative industry, working in a competitive world, cannot escape this dark, destroying shadow. Co-operators, however, are better fitted than most others to meet life and surmount difficulties in such a crisis."

"During recent years the capitalist system has been on its trial as never before. With what results? The sacrifice of the consumer to the blind, self-regarding interests of profit-making business has been conspicuous; capitalist machinery has been unable to restart international trade, while capitalist employers have taken advantage of the temporarily crippled position of the workers, and claimed autocratic power. By contrast, the light of co-operation shines the more brightly with its single eye to the public good, its growing international possibilities and its democratic principles. Hopes, expectations, demands, are more and more concentrated on co-operation. It is for us to show the extent of our capacity to carry on trade and industry without profit-making."

Production for Use the Slogan

"We are laying the foundations of a new industrial civilization. On all sides the question of industrial reorganization is occupying people's minds. Economists, philosophers, politicians and journalists, as well as the organized workers themselves, are conscious that the old order is changing. Proposals embodying every degree of change are being made. The rallying cry for the whole labor world is the replacement of capitalism by an industrial democracy producing for use. It is such a non-capitalist society that co-operators are actually establishing."

"So far we have been looking at co-operation as a national industrial democracy. But, as we are learning only too plainly in these days, national industry is dependent on international trade. If we desire to socialize our national economic system, either through co-operation or any other form of nationalization, we must get rid of profit-making and autocracy in factories and workshops, in coal mines and on railways, but we must carry on international trade without profit-making and on democratic lines."

"The power of co-operation rests on the simple every-day acts of individuals, and our common world-wide work is illumined by the vision of the new life of the future, when those odious words 'rich' and 'poor' will be a thing of the past."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA WANTS A MUCH LARGER POPULATION

Steady Stream of Desirable Settlers, to Develop Country's Resources, Sought by Officials Who Look Ahead

PERTH, Western Australia, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—One of the best possible indications that the British dominions appreciate the knowledge that Great Britain has their interest at heart was the recent statement of Sir James Mitchell, Premier of Western Australia. Speaking of developing that section of the country he declared that 330,000, its total population, "could not do one ounce more." Although the country could produce tin, lead, copper, gold and many other things he said, it was empty. Moreover, he added significantly, if Australia was left to get on as best it could without the aid of Great Britain, it would become a menace to the British nation.

Australia, actually larger in area than the United States of America but having a population of but 5,500,000 would have 100,000,000 if Great Britain could help them. The Premier wanted, he said, not 1000 nor 20,000 people, but a steady stream of population from England which would amount to millions in a few years."

Must Have Large Population

The people of Australia are beginning gradually to realize that in order to develop their latent resources, they must have not only a large and immediate influx of people, but, as the Premier says, a steady stream. Western Australia seemingly is serious in her attempt to populate her vast empty spaces, and Sir James Mitchell's mission to England was to make known what his country had to offer would-be Australians and to consult with the Imperial authorities, to obtain their co-operation.

Sir James Mitchell's proposal for immigration and land settlement in Western Australia so deeply impressed the Prime Minister of Australia, W. M. Hughes, that he sent two federal members of Parliament

as William Morris said, will no longer exist in our languages, but when free men and women, living under just economic conditions, will be united in the bonds of brotherhood and peace."

INDIAN ASSEMBLY INCREASES POWER

Control of Finance Seems to Have Been Gained by Legislature

CALCUTTA, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—The Incheape Committee when it arrives in the autumn will find that it has come at a time of profound constitutional, political and financial import for India. The Legislative Assembly has refused taxes to the amount of 9½ crores of rupees (a crore is 100 lakhs or 10,000,000 rupees). The onus was put on the Government to make the budget somehow balance. The action of the Assembly went far beyond the letter or the intention of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, but the Viceroy by according his assent to the budget in which as ultimately voted there was a discrepancy between debit and credit has clearly accepted the rule that the authority of the Legislative Assembly is paramount in the matters of finance.

The chief whip of the Democratic Party is justified in laying emphasis on the significance of the constitutional progress attained. Finance has invariably proved the keystone. With the weapon of finance in its hands the Legislative Assembly may be able to compass all its aims and perhaps unconsciously the Viceroy has aided and abetted them. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that while the Reformed Councils last year commenced better than expected, they have not yet had sufficient responsibility to justify a further considerable increase in powers of self-government. Even Mr. Montagu admitted this.

JUGOSLAVIA URGED TO END PRIVILEGES OF RUSSIAN ENVOY

BELGRADE, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The largest Belgrade daily, the Politika, in its leading editorial recently, discussed the status of the Russian representative to Yugoslavia, who even now represents Tsarist Russia. This article emphasized the fact that the American Secretary of State at Washington had announced to the Russian Ambassador there, Boris Bakhmeteff, that from June 1 he would be considered a private individual.

Approving this step by the United States, the Politika proposed either that the Russian Minister here should retire of his own free will or that the Royal Government should follow the example of America.

To strengthen this proposal, it was shown that the Russian Minister here does not represent anyone, and that he is even at odds with the State he is supposed to represent. The Politika points out that abolition of the Russian Ministry would refute various unfounded accusations against Yugoslavia.

The action of the United States against Boris Bakhmeteff, says the Politika, "cannot be conceived as coquetting with the Bolsheviks, for America, being an orderly country, does not wish to enter into any kind of relations with them until they have changed their régime, and ordered it in such a way that they can enter the international policy."

The American policy of realities wanted merely to make its position clear in this way, on a question which called forth arbitrary interpretations by the presence at Washington of a representative of a régime no longer existent. It is, therefore, the duty of the Yugoslav Government to follow this example, which is in conformity with international law and customs."

Western State Antagonistic

Moreover, it was not forgotten that the western State had been antagonistic—almost actively so—toward the federal Parliament, and in consequence it might possibly be prejudiced against any federal activities which, directly or indirectly, were to have any effect upon Western Australia. Federal authorities hoped in vain that the construction of the great transcontinental railway, linking Western Australia with the eastern states, would tend to allay this antipathy, but it must be confessed that this vast visible link, a link which in reality has made Australia one, failed to banish the distaste with which the federal Government was regarded.

It is satisfactory to record, however, that this regrettable state of affairs promises to improve through the medium of immigration. The Western Australia authorities apparently regard this problem as of paramount importance, and are prepared to work hand in hand with the federal officials. They are fully aware that the question must be handled on imperial lines; indeed, it is one of the first imperial problems of the day. This outstanding fact no doubt has played a part in helping the great Western State to forget some of its grievances, and to tackle in a statesmanlike way its difficult problem.

MANITOBA FARMERS ELECT NEW LEADER

Provincial Agricultural College President to Be Premier of Progressive Cabinet

WINNIPEG, July 22 (Special Correspondence)—J. Bracken, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College and known all over the American continent as an authority on the production of field crops under dry conditions will be the next Premier of Manitoba. He was offered and accepted the leadership of the Farmers Party in the Legislature last night after the 25 victorious Farmer candidates in the general election of Tuesday had deliberated on the matter of selecting a leader almost continuously for two days.

On the formation of the Province of Saskatchewan, Mr. Bracken became Livestock Commissioner and when the University of Saskatchewan was opened he accepted the professorship of field husbandry, a position in which he acquired an international reputation. He came to Manitoba in 1920.

Mr. Bracken will be given a free hand in the work of cabinet making and it is quite likely that some of his ministers may be men who like himself are entirely outside of politics. Mr. Bracken is not one of the elected members, but it is expected he will be a candidate in one of the three constituencies in which elections were deferred.

R. W. Craig, who was elected in Winnipeg on the thirty-seventh count of the votes which were cast under proportional representation system and who is the only successful progressive candidate in the city, will probably be the attorney-general. It is thought that the Minister of Education may be C. K. Newcombe, who was an unsuccessful progressive candidate in Winnipeg. Mr. Bracken himself may take the position of Minister of Agriculture. Mentioned for the position of Minister of Public Works is A. R. Belvin who has had some legislative experience. The Farmers expect to be able to take over the administration from the defeated administration of the present premier, T. G. Norris within a month. Mr. Norris has consented to carry on while the victorious party organizes to assume control of the provinces affairs.

POSTAL CLEARING SERVICE POPULAR

Dutch Business Firms Are Quick to Recognize Its Value

THE HAGUE, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—Payment by check never had been popular in Holland, but a striking change has come about since 1918, when the Postal Clearing and Check Service was instituted—a service which offers many advantages. The number of postal credit holders is about 75,000, out of a population roughly estimated at 7,000,000, not very large, though that is due probably to the relative newness of the institution. Moreover, the number is growing daily and it is not unlikely that the total will reach 100,000 before the end of the year.

Payment by postal check is much cheaper than by postal order. By postal check, for every 500 guilders there is a charge of five Dutch cents (two cents in America), but for a postal order for 500 guilders, the charge is 110 Dutch cents. Using the postal clearing system—possible only between credit-holders—no charge is made regardless of the amount. Accordingly, all important corporations—state, provincial and communal—have opened credit accounts with the Postal Service, which means a saving of both time and expense regarding payment of taxes and other obligations. Moreover, every 100 guilders on deposit is realizable at any moment, and 2 per cent interest is paid, as against no interest in Germany, France and Belgium and but 1-8-10 per cent in Switzerland. In this way, the Postal Clearing Service is a rival of the banks, which nowadays are compelled also to offer 2 per cent for one day's money.

In Holland when you pay your grocery bill, a stamp costing 10 cents is required, for receipting amounts above 10 guilders, but the postal clearing check service will now make this payment for you by postal check, thus rendering a stamp unnecessary.

The clearing in 1920 amounted to 1,500,000,000 guilders; in 1921, to almost 2,000,000,000. In December, 1921, the State owned credit-holders 140,000,000; in 1920, 107,000,000. In 1920, the Clearing Service had to perform an average of 305,000 enactments in connection with the clearing and payment of checks each month; in January of this year it reached 768,000. For a four-year-old institution, this growth is little short of phenomenal.

J. BRIMBLECOM HEADS EDITORS' ASSOCIATION

MISSOULA, Mont., July 22—J. C. Brimblecom of Newton, Mass., acting president of the National Editorial Association, was pronounced the presidency without opposition at the closing session of its annual convention yesterday. Wallace Odell of Tarrytown, N. Y., was named vice-president. Choice of the next convention city was left to the executive committee.

The editors went on record as favoring strict enforcement of prohibition and other laws, recommending retention of the zone system in the mail service and promotion of strong state organizations.

POULTRY RAISERS TO MEET

DURHAM, N. H., July 22—Poultry raisers of New Hampshire will hold their annual meeting here Aug. 17, at New Hampshire State College, in connection with Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week. Prof. A. W. Richardson, of the State College, and David Warner, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, will be the speakers at the public meeting, to follow the business session. Alden Morrill, of Derry, president of the association, has charge of arrangements for the meeting.

B. Altman & Co.

When All the World Goes Summering

—to the mountains, the seashore, the countryside, or to other lands across the ocean—the needs for suitable clothing are many and insistent

For in these out-of-door days one's most important clothes are one's sports clothes; wherefore, whether one be preparing a Summer outfit or simply replenishing it, considerable thought must be given to the sports part of it.

In the Departments reserved for Women's and Misses' Outfitting there are many charming ideas in Sports Clothes fashionably expressed. Frocks, Blouses, Skirts, Hats, Outergarments and the indispensable accessories; and Sweaters, of course—Sweaters in many hues and combinations and in all the wanted models and varieties.

For Monday

The Department for Women's Cotton Frocks

will place on sale an additional collection of

Dainty Summer Frocks

in smart, attractive styles and fabrics at very special prices

Every-day Frocks

Figured cotton voile, \$6.75, 8.25, 10.25
Plain-colored cotton voile . . . 9.75
Fancy two-tone cotton voile . . 11.75

Sports Frocks

Checked ratine . . . \$9.75, 11.75
Linen . . . 9.75
Sleeveless Frocks (linen or eponge) 7.90

Interesting values are obtainable in a miscellaneous assortment of

Frocks of various materials greatly reduced to \$6.75 & 9.75

(Third Floor, Madison Avenue section)

For Monday

A Special Purchase of Women's and Misses' Wool Jersey Swimming Suits

will offer exceptional value at \$3.95 & 5.50

The remaining assortments of Women's and Misses' Bathing Costumes

in silk, satin, wool jersey, etc., have been marked

at greatly reduced prices

Bathing Capes, Hats, Caps and Shoes may be obtained at moderate prices.

(Third Floor)

The Motor Delivery Service for the Summer Season to New Jersey, Westchester County and Long Island points, is in active operation

Madison Avenue—Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

For Monday

15,000 Yards of Black Dress Silks

of choice qualities

at remarkable price reductions

35-inch Black Taffeta \$1.15 per yard

35-inch Black Bathing Suit Satin \$1.45 per yard

39-inch Black Crepe de Chine \$1.85 per yard

40-inch Black Callot Satin \$1.95 per yard

40-inch Black Crepe Satin \$2.55 per yard

40-inch Black Crepe de Chine (guaranteed not to slip) \$2.65 per yard

39-inch Black Canton Crepe (heavy crepe quality) \$2.85 per yard

(Silk Department, First Floor)

For Monday

A Final Offering of Imported Tissue Gingham

(36 inches wide) of the finest quality carried in the present season's stock; further reduced, for clearance, to 42c. per yard

A very good assortment of smart patterns and colors.

(First Floor)

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Los Angeles Workshop
of New Plays for
New York TheatersLos Angeles, July 8
Special Correspondence

LOS ANGELES is due to become the workshop for many Broadway theatrical successes, as the result of an affiliation recently made between Sam H. Harris, the New York producer, and Thomas Wilkes, who has stock companies in Los Angeles, Denver, Salt Lake City, Sacramento and Seattle, whereby Mr. Wilkes will try out plays here that he and Mr. Harris agree have possibilities of success. Incidentally the new affiliation gives Mr. Wilkes the thing he has been working for during the past several years—a New York outlet for his productions, as the Harris organization has agreed to provide Mr. Wilkes with theaters for any play successes he may discover and produce himself.

Mr. Wilkes, through this new plan, has already tried out here, and with considerable success, two plays that are about to go into rehearsal in New York for fall openings there. The first of these is "The Nervous Wreck," a four-act comedy by Owen Davis, which had its first performance here and played to good houses as long as it ran. This play is scheduled to open at the Apollo Theater in Atlantic City, Aug. 2, and will probably move into the Harris Theater in New York. An interesting feature of this production is that it will give three members of Mr. Wilkes' theatrical family an opportunity to play on Broadway. Edward Everett Horton, who has been a popular leading man with Mr. Wilkes' stock company in this city, and who created the role of Henry Williams in "The Nervous Wreck," is to play the same part in the New York production. Ruth Rennie, who has divided her time between stock and motion pictures, is cast for the leading feminine role, which was played here by Mary Newcomb and Stanley Taylor, who played the part of "Chester Underwood" in the stock production, will do the same role in the east.

Three Pieces Ready

"In Love With Love," Vincent Lawrence's comedy, which also had a successful run here, following its premier, is also to open in New York in September.

The third play, under the new Harris-Wilkes agreement, is Channing Pollock's new four-act drama, "The Pool." This is the play that Richard Bennett came to play in Los Angeles, and which it comes up to expectations he will take it back to New York later on.

Through a consistent effort to give his audience good plays and to establish a high standard of production, Mr. Wilkes has built up a successful string of stock companies on the Pacific coast. When he took over the Majestic Theater in Los Angeles about four years ago and put in a stock company and raised prices, it was predicted he wouldn't last 90 days. He told them he would. He lasted all right and now he will be able to enhance his prestige here, and vary his excellent program of repertoire with premier performances of quite a number of plays which, if successful, are due for Broadway runs.

Mr. Wilkes is a studious and ambitious play producer. He is not much of a theorist on the drama, unless he happens to be en route for some definite point; but he is a most effective worker when it comes to getting practical results. He produces plays because he would rather do that than anything he can think of. He dislikes publicity, unless absolutely essential. He is retiring. He is reticent. But he has a keen knowledge of plays and play production, much of which he has absorbed from close contact with his stock audiences and from wide reading and study.

Players' Training Ground

Under all the work that Tom Wilkes has been doing on the west and back of every theatrical project he has started has been one unchanging ambition—to get into New York as a producer. Now getting into New York as a producer is far more difficult than it seems, but Mr. Wilkes had this advantage over many others. He was at the head of a successful producing organization of his own, he owned quite a number of theaters, and he had a safe of plays that he had already proved to be successful, and a number of very capable and attractive players whom he knew. New York would be interested in, whenever he got an opportunity to present them there in one of his plays. In addition to this he had his hard-earned experience.

It is probable that Mr. Wilkes would have definitely gone into New York this autumn "on his own," had he not made the affiliation with Sam Harris. The new tieup, however, changed all this. Through the new arrangement Mr. Wilkes will make his headquarters here in Los Angeles and will supervise the making of all the plays sent out here by the Harris organization. On the other hand the Harris organization will provide the theaters and handle all the Wilkes productions that are sent east in the future. Heretofore the trying out of a new play in New York has been a costly affair, to say nothing of the delays invariably experienced. Under the new arrangement, the Harris people merely send the script of a play to Mr. Wilkes and he does the rest. He has plenty of stock companies for trying out new plays and he can keep these new plays going for an indefinite period, while being whipped into shape, which would be almost impossible in New York.

During the building-up process of his organization Mr. Wilkes has made quite a reputation for himself as a "play finder," and in the last few years he has acquired a large number of these, many of which he has already used, and a number of which are shortly to go into production. Some of these plays have been by widely known playwrights, but in most cases they have been by unknown writers. Mr. Wilkes is an incessant play reader. One thing he always insists upon before starting to



Upper Left—Soloists Taking Part in Music Festival in Lucerne, Switzerland. From Left to Right—Karl Erb, Tenor; Idalice Anrig-Denzler, Soprano; Ilona Durigo, Contralto; and Paul Bender, Bass. Upper Right—View Showing the Museum of War and Peace, With Concert Hall on Left and Railway Station on Right. Lower—Vast Concert Hall Packed for Festival

read a play—the author's name must be blocked off the manuscript before he starts reading it. He is not nearly as much interested in playwrights as he is in plays. Often these plays come to him crudely done but carrying a fine dramatic idea and—well, it is always possible to suggest how his or her idea, so as to make it worthy of production. His kindly interest in these new writers, all striving sincerely and seriously to express themselves through the medium of the stage, has brought its reward time and time again even if he often has to wade through scores of impossible plays. Many of these plays, written by amateurs, have been produced by his various stock companies, which has been a great incentive for writers throughout the country, and some of them will be produced in New York later on. J. A. B.

Summer Exhibition at
Knodler's, New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 19—A fifteenth annual summer exhibition of paintings is being held at the Knodler Galleries. The 40 or more well known painters represented have all been seen to greater advantage on other occasions, but the exhibition remains of interest in a comparative sense. A large landscape by Abbott H. Thayer, "Winter Sunrise on Mt. Monadnock," commanding in its stark simplicity and well-contrasted lights and darks, dominates the collection. George Bellows, with his "Padre California," Robert Henri in his vivid and over-colored "Laylah," and Joseph Decamp, in a subdued portrait study "The Blue Bird," are each seen in most typical performance.

Mary Cassatt's "After the Bath" is one of her many intimate studies of maternity. Gary Melchers is gay and somewhat noisy in his exuberant portrait of "The Piper," but the subject matter may doubtless be held responsible for any undue note of emphasis. Charles W. Hawthorne, who has done so many versions of the mother-and-child idea, has carried it out still further in his "Child With a Doll" rendered with his customary regard for fine design and sensitive color. Irving Wiles' "Little Model" is a remarkable painted little interior, crisp and atmospheric, broadly seen and yet full of significant detail.

The most dramatic picture in this exhibition is "Down to the Sea" by Rockwell Kent, a large canvas devoted to the incident of leavetaking in some fishing village; the ships are just discerned in the offing, the sky is clearing and favorable winds seem assured by the cloud tokens, while in the foreground, grouped in a van and vigorous design, are the sailors saying the last goodbyes to their families. One man who has no one to bid him "bon voyage" gazes wistfully at his neighbor; another is fondling his great dog, equally loath to part.

There are landscapes by Ben Foster, Emil Carlson, D. W. Tryon, E. W. Redfield, Robert Vonnah, Ernest Lawson, Childs Hassam, Hayley Lever, and Homer D. Martin; also paintings by George Elmer Brown, J. Alden Weir, Louis Kronberg, Frank Duveneck, J. Francis Murphy, Albert L. Groll, and Oliver D. Graver. R. F.

Augustus Pitou has announced four companies on tour for the coming season. Following Fiske O'Hara, who starts in "Land o' Romance," by Anna Nichols, on Aug. 5, at New London, Conn., the manager will present May Robson in a new comedy, "Mother Millions," by Howard McKent Barnes, opening at Stamford, Conn., in September. Elsa Ryan, remembered in vaudeville and as one of the many "Peg o' My Heart" heroines, will have Billie Burke's role in Booth Tarkington's comedy of last season, "The Intimate Strangers." Mr. Pitou will also send "Mr. Pim Passes By," with several of the original English cast, through Canada and also into the south, where he owns Macaulay's Theater in Louisville.

First Swiss Choral Festival
Since 1912 Held in LucerneLucerne, Switzerland, July 7
Special Correspondence

THE most important and the most popular of all Swiss national festivals is without doubt the Choral Festival which, after a lapse of several years, has just taken place at Lucerne.

The last festival was held at Neuchâtel in 1912, when 8000 singers took part. This year the number has increased to 11,000. One hundred and fifty men's choral societies from all parts of Switzerland were present at the Lucerne competition.

The festival opened with a patriotic meeting at Escholzmatt and was attended by numerous representatives of the Swiss Government. Here the banner of the Swiss Federation of Singers was handed over by Neuchâtel to Lucerne, to the accompaniment of music and speeches in eulogy of Switzerland.

The concerts were held at Lucerne in the Museum of War and Peace, which had been considerably enlarged for the occasion by the erection of a building 120 meters long and 50 meters wide. The stage alone was of such dimensions that 3800 singers could be comfortably accommodated upon it, and the seating capacity of the hall was over 5000.

On Saturday, June 17, the choral societies of the first and second class (folk songs of lighter and heavier style) arrived in Lucerne. The "Harmonie Suisse" from Paris received an enthusiastic welcome. Lucerne had put on its gayest attire to welcome its guests; flags, garlands and triumphal arches were everywhere, and when night fell thousands of lights glittered like stars from every building in the town.

Immense Auditorium

At the opening concert, which took place on the evening of June 17, Verdi's Requiem was given. On entering the hall a feeling of doubt assailed the visitor as to the acoustic properties of the immense auditorium, but this apprehension quickly vanished when the first notes of the music were heard. The whole assembly, which a few moments before was all noise and excitement, was suddenly transformed into a rapt and attentive audience, carried away by the harmony of the wonderful sacred music.

The rendering of Verdi's Requiem was a magnificent performance. The choir, consisting of 700 men's and women's voices, rose in all its strength to the "Te Deum Hymnus." In the "Kyrie Eleison," brilliantly accompanied by the orchestra of 100 instruments, the voices of the soloists poured forth like the song of the mountain lark rising joyously from the blossoming earth. The choir was especially powerful and striking in the fortissimos of "Dies Irae," "Tuba Mirum," and "Sanctus"; in the planissimos in "Agnus Dei" it blended tenderly with the voices of the angels (soprano, Idalice Anrig-Denzler; contralto, Ilona Durigo), producing a wonderful effect. But the musical climax of this first performance of the Requiem was undoubtedly reached in "Agnus Dei."

Kapellmeister Richard Boer, musically sure, is a quiet but confident conductor. A little more of the vivacious talent of the south in the finale, "Libera Me," and in other parts of the Requiem, would have made his conducting perfect, but the difficulty

of one man holding together in perfect unison 800 voices cannot be overlooked. The outstanding feature of the whole performance was the singing of the quartet, a quartet of unequal quality and one whose brilliance can never have been surpassed in Lucerne.

Wonderful Musical Feast

Paul Bender, the bass of the Munich Opera, who has been engaged by the New York Metropolitan for the coming season, can without hesitation be called the first bass of the German operatic stage. His aria "Confutatio Maledictis" could scarcely have been interpreted with greater perfection.

The tenor, Karl Erb, from the same opera house, singer of good interpretation and taste, had fine moments, but

his voice is not always sufficiently flexible for Verdi's glowing music.

Very moving was the singing of the contralto Ilona Durigo, who specially excelled in her rendering of "Liber Scriptus," and "Lux Eterna." Of great interest was the singing of the young Swiss soprano, Idalice Anrig-Denzler, a rising star in the musical firmament. At the age of 17 she won the admiration of the Swiss audience, when she made her debut in grand opera and when her voice was just beginning to reveal its beauty, but today it is fulfilling its great promise. Her fortissimo rise, triumphant and brilliant, above choir and orchestra, Her pianissimo, clear as a bell, was rich with tenderness and purity, so that her duets with Ilona Durigo—"Recordare" and "Domine Jesu"—were of unequalled beauty.

Thus the overture of the great festival proved to be a wonderful musical feast to the vast audience, who expressed their appreciation by vociferously applauding the musicians.

The Centenary of Egyptology

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 15—An announcement in the Courrier de l'Egypte of September, 1799, contained the information that "citizen Dhauptoul, chief of a battalion of engineers" in the Napoleonic expedition to Egypt had found at the ancient fort of Rashid, three miles from Boghaz on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, a very beautiful stone of black granite, of great interest and likely to offer the key to deciphering the hieroglyphic characters of ancient Egypt.

This stone, known as the Rosetta Stone, eventually found its way to the British Museum and yielded up its secret at last to a Frenchman, Jean François Champollion. The history of the search for the secret by scholars of many lands is set forth in an exhibition of unusual interest at the New York Public Library of books, documents and reproductions, this occasion being chosen to honor Champollion since it marks the centenary of the publication of the celebrated letter of Sept. 22, 1822, to Dacier, then permanent secretary of the Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

Here Champollion set forth how the Egyptologist should proceed in method to decipher the hieroglyphics and he showed the first plan of determining the phonetic, in addition to the ideographic, idea. Up to that time the Rosetta Stone had resisted the most valiant attacks of archaeologists; its three inscriptions, in Egyptian hieroglyphs, in the demotic or simplified popular form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt, and in Greek, had proved a tempting riddle.

Champollion was born at Figeac, France, in 1790. At sixteen he read before the Academy of Grenoble a paper in which he set forth his claim that the Coptic was the ancient language of Egypt. He soon went to Paris and his activities culminated in the decipherments of 1822. He was sent by Charles X to visit the European collections of Egyptian antiquities in 1824 and on his return was made director of the Egyptian Museum at the Louvre in Paris.

He was the founder of Egyptology and as his highest honor received the specially created chair of Egyptian Antiquities in the Collège de France. His many publications are shown in the half dozen cases in this exhibition, rare and interesting documents of a scholar's research. His great work in four large volumes (Paris 1835), the "Monuments de l'Egypte et de la Nubie," the celebrated Dacier letter, his letters, memorabilia, prints of himself

and his birthplace, the many published findings by savants on the Rosetta Stone covering a period from 1802 to 1871, unfold a story of absorbing interest. The unlocked storehouse of Egyptian hieroglyphics has enriched the world's understanding of those ancient kingdoms of the Pharaohs and thrown a clearer light on the Biblical accounts of that period. R. F.

Community Work of
Little Country TheaterFargo, N. D., July 15
Special Correspondence

A significant feature of the North Dakota State Fair, at Fargo this week, is a typical rural community center. The North Dakota State Fair Board has turned the old dairy building and the land adjacent to it, over to the Little Country Theater of the North Dakota Agricultural College to be converted into a community building and playground.

The grounds and the building are ideal in every respect, something that can easily be duplicated in any country community. The grounds are large enough for the athletics, picnics and celebrations of the average community. Eventually they will be surrounded by a hedge, planted to trees, and made beautiful as well as practical and useful. The building is 40 feet wide, and 60 feet long, with white exterior and green roof. It will seat about 400. The windows, which afford excellent ventilation, are high enough to allow plenty of wall space for exhibits of all sorts, especially for community and school fairs. The stage is 40 feet in width and 15 feet in depth, with a proscenium opening 12 feet in height and 18 feet in width. The interior will be tastefully decorated and arranged so that it can be used for any kind of an occasion.

The aim of this community project, which is sponsored by the North Dakota Agricultural College, is the same as that of The Little Country Theater—to stimulate an interest in the characteristic activities of a country community, which are athletics of all sorts, exhibits of every kind, music, both vocal and instrumental, public programs, including plays, festivals, pageants, addresses, illustrated lectures, readings, and social functions.

Several interesting programs, demonstrative of what any community can do, for every community has a wealth of hidden talents, were arranged for the fair week. The building will be filled with various exhibits, including an art exhibit,

American Works Given
by Philharmonic Orchestra

NEW YORK, July 19 (Special Correspondence)—Works by the American composers, Joseph C. Breil, Henry F. Gilbert and Deems Taylor, have been presented this week at the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor, at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York. The work by Breil, "Egyptian Sketches," was on the program of Sunday evening, July 16, and was presented then for the first time. It may be described as a suite in four movements, or as a set of independent pieces bound together by mere similarity of mood. The originality, charm and point of the music are to be found in orchestration more than in melody, harmony, rhythm or form.

According to the indications of the subtitles, "The Muzran," "The Ghazwazee," "The Hour," and "The Sheik," the pieces might be taken strictly as portraits of picturesque types that are to be found in the streets of Alexandria or Cairo. But more or less scenic setting as well as characterization of persons seems to be indicated in the instrumental coloring. The composer has conceived his subject-matter in the idiom of the French romanticists of the latter part of the nineteenth century and has followed in the footsteps of such musical travelers as Saint-Saëns, Massenet and Charpentier.

Mr. Breil was present at the performance and appeared on the platform to acknowledge the applause of the audience. He must have taken satisfaction in the approval of the large Stadium gathering as well as in the performance by the Philharmonic men under Mr. Hadley's enthusiastic and brilliant direction. W. P. T.

Willem van Hoogstraten
to Succeed Henry Hadley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 22—Willem van Hoogstraten, the Dutch conductor, is succeeding Henry Hadley as summer conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra on July 27, to direct the concerts at the stadium of the College of the City of New York for the first half of the season.

Vivienne Segal will have the title rôle in A. L. Erlanger's production of "The Duke of Guise" to be shown at Philadelphia, in September and immediately brought to this city. The place is a partly American version of "Die Bajadere," by Emerich Kaiman, with adapted book by William Le Baron and lyrics by Bud de Sylva. With Miss Segal will appear Thorpe Bates, Charles Judels, John T. Murray, Vivian Oakland, Colin Campbell, Ruth Lee, Helen Grennell, George Graham, Mortimer White and Princess Whitteader. The production will be staged by Fred G. Latham and the musical numbers by Julian Mitchell.

Woodman Thompson, whose "plastic settings" were shown at the International Theater exhibition, has been appointed scenic director for five of the Equity Players' productions at their own playhouse in New York. Mr. Thompson's design, wherein the 21 scenic changes of "Romeo and Juliet" are accomplished in one set with variations of lighting and arrangement, is under consideration for Equity festival week.

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Mme. Yvette Guilbert Reappears
in Paris

PARIS, July 4 (Special Correspondence)—Paris was pleased to have again the visit of Mme. Yvette Guilbert and of her juvenile escort of American girls. Much interest was taken in her attempt at reviving the medieval theater. One realizes that her "Théâtre Religieux du Moyen Age" is the result of long and patient researches and one marvels at the amount of work accomplished.

For, out of the immense chaos of dramatic and lyrical texts, the most characteristic pieces had to be chosen—and often translated from Latin; the lyrical themes had to be transcribed into modern musical notation; the shapes and colors of costumes, the hieratic simplicity of the attitudes had to be studied from the old stained-glass windows or from the old illuminated manuscripts.

Having achieved this huge and delicate task Mme. Yvette Guilbert has given to Parisians beautiful, harmonious visions. One may not feel always entertained with her "Imageries de Cathédrales" or with the story of "Gubour"—a "miracle" of the fourteenth century—but one cannot help acknowledging that her reconstructions are things of beauty. They are for the eyes a continuous enchantment. Details and ensembles are arranged with admirable intelligence and great artistic sense.

The "miracle" of "Gubour"—in which the religious element plays a prominent part—as all the charm of naïveté. We are shown the saints and angels in their long, golden robes. Hymns are sung, accompanied by religious music. It is not at all disagreeable for a short time. But when this naïve spectacle is prolonged for an hour or so it becomes tiresome and we begin to wish a little more variety. We have—unhappily or happily—gone beyond the stage of Middle Ages.

The different rôles were interpreted with much grace and beauty. Miss Elisabeth Moffat plays the rôle of Gubour with charming simplicity. Miss Caroline Meade, Miss Jenny Barry, Miss Lucienne de Lahaye, respectively St. Gabriel, St. Jean, St. Michael—are excellent.

The second part of the program was devoted to songs—from the troubadours and the trouvères to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It was a great pleasure to everybody to hear Mme. Yvette Guilbert in the medieval songs so full of freshness, of naivety and wit. Her art is inimitable; it is so exquisite, so delicately inclusive, so subtly ironic and sometimes so ample and powerful that one never tires of listening to her singing. She was enthusiastically applauded in a song of the Second Empire—"Pauvre Innocence"—which she mimics and dances inimitably. Her pupils appeared in a "chanson dansée" of the Moyen Age. Their costumes were beautiful and varied and their dancing showed much grace and skill. The rounds of Burgundy and Provence were sung and danced with the most amiable and communicative gaiety by these young and talented American girls. S. H.

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The Highway That Leads from Roses of Portland to Apples of Hood River Valley

WHEN the new wonders of the world are tabulated—the man-made wonders of the twentieth century—a high place must be reserved for the Columbia River Highway, that magnificent thoroughfare that follows the continental Columbia "through the Cascade mountains to the sea." When the project was first conceived, it was declared preposterous and impossible. Yet the highway has been built, and it stands and will stand for centuries to come, as a model of road building. Famous engineers have termed it the most wonderful road in the world; noted artists have gone into rhapsodies over its beauties; world travelers have vowed it supreme, this road that could not be built.

For 340 miles, first across the mesa land of eastern Oregon over rolling, sun-baked hills originally covered only with sand and sage brush but now wavy with luxuriant wheat, then through the tremendous gorge of the Columbia cleft in the rugged Cascade mountains, across the mouth of the beautiful Willamette valley and into the coast mountains, the highway follows the Columbia River, finally reaching a climactic end high above the thundering breakers of the Pacific Ocean.

For years the poets have sung of the beauties of the "Oregon River," named originally from the Indian word for the stream, Wah-re-gun, "beautiful waters." Land of myth and of legend, the country of the Columbia has come down to our day, still clothed in mystery as silent as the deep forests through which the river flows. Aside from its beauties and grandeur, this Columbia River is famous, for with one exception, it is the only river in the world which cuts a mountain range at right angles and practically at sea level. The other instance is the Congo in Africa. A huge inland empire, 350,000 square miles in extent, is drained by this mighty river, of which Portland is the port of entry. The Columbia River Highway is the only water-level road outlet for this vast country.

The Work of 10 Years

More than a century ago Lewis and Clark marveled at the unsurpassed beauties of this great river, and the report of their expedition made the stream famous throughout the United States. Even in those early days the possibilities of a road along its banks were realized, and several short highways were built. It was not until 10 years ago, though, that the dreams of a scenic highway the length of the Columbia gorge were crystallized, and the actual work begun. Ten years the highway was in course of construction. The first of July this year saw the final grading done and the final pavement laid.

Few people realize the extent of this highway. They think of the Columbia River Highway in the terms of the original road which extended eastward from Portland through the Columbia gorge to the Multnomah-Hood River county line, 50-odd miles. The Columbia River Highway as now completed runs from Pendleton in eastern Oregon to Astoria on the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the river, 339 miles. For a distance approximately that between New York and Richmond, Va., or New York and Portland, Me., the highway follows the banks of the Columbia River, and yet, even though two mountain ranges are crossed, throughout its entire length there is no grade steeper than 5 per cent! At one place the road drops 20 feet in eight-tenths of a mile in crossing 40 acres of ground. Here the road parallels itself five times, yet there is a tangent between every two curves and it is possible to motor over the stretch at a speed of 40 miles an hour in perfect safety!

It Pays for Itself

The Columbia River Highway cost approximately \$8,000,000, of which \$885,000 was spent in grading one 40-mile stretch through the Gorge! It has already paid for its cost many times over in service to the region. It would be impossible in a short space to describe in detail the wonders of the highway, the exquisite waterfalls, the rugged mountains, the mighty river, or the superb structure of the highway itself with its beautiful bridges, or the windowed tunnels burrowed through towering cliffs.

No story of the highway, though, is complete without at least a short description of some part of the road itself, preferably the oldest portion between Portland and Hood River. Here the road pierces the heart of the Cascades through the gorge of the Columbia. The first 25 miles of this portion from Portland to Crown Point winds through a placid agricultural and dairying country, beautiful with its background of rugged mountains.

At Crown Point the Columbia River bursts suddenly into view, hundreds of feet below, a rippling ribbon of silver extending as far east as the eye can see through the lofty Cascade Mountains. Enthroned on the rock of Crown Point, 725 feet above the river (higher than the Woolworth building), is Vista House, dedicated to the memory of the pioneers of Oregon. From Vista House the road descends to the level of the river, making its sensational drop through The Loops, previously described. At the base of the grade is Latourell Falls, and then Shepperd's Dell, a dainty little mountain garden which was given to Multnomah County by George Shepperd.

A few outstanding names will be revered as long as the highway exists. There is Samuel Hill, adopted son of James Hill, who is said to have first conceived the idea of the highway. And there is John B. Yeon, citizen extraordinary. Yeon came to Oregon from Canada, a poor boy. He amassed a fortune in the forests of the State, and then proceeded to spend much of that fortune in the interests of the State. Yeon was given title of county roadmaster when the work on the highway started, and for months he served without pay, devoting all his energy, all his time, and a good portion of his money to the work. Simon Benson and his son, Amos Benson, de-

serve much credit. Simon Benson also gained a fortune in the forests, and like Yeon, he gave back much of it in the form of parks and other donations to the State. The actual construction work devolved upon Samuel O. Lancaster. To him is credit due for much of the beauty of the road.

A Chain of Waterfalls

But to return to the description of the road itself: Past Shepperd's Dell come a chain of waterfalls, Bridal Veil, Mist, Multnomah, Wahkeena, Horsetail, and many others. The crystal stream, Wahkeena, gushes fullborn from the side of a mountain 1500 feet above the highway, and tumbles down to the river in a series of exquisite cataracts. One of the highest waterfalls in the world is Multnomah Falls. Six hundred and seven feet this mountain torrent plunges, from its top wall to the highway. Two drops are made, one to a pool over which an arched concrete foot bridge has been built, and the other to the level of the road. If the Washington Monument were placed in the pool at the base of the upper fall, it would just reach to the rim where the water pours over.

Oneonta tunnel, hewed through the solid rock, Oneonta gorge, moss-covered ravine always delightfully cool, St. Peter's Dome, Rock of Ages, Eagle's Nest and Eagle Creek are all passed in quick succession.

A word about Eagle Creek; there has been established by the United States forest service what is probably the most popular camping ground in the world, a mountain camping ground visited every Sunday in the summer months by more than 2000 people. Radiating from Eagle Creek, is a system of interlacing mountain trails that penetrate to the very core of the rugged Cascade range, trails that lead to hundreds of sparkling mountain lakes. Near Eagle Creek has been erected Columbia Gorge Camp, one of a chain of camps created by Samuel C. Lancaster.

The Tunnel With Windows

Between Cascade Locks and Hood River lies Mitchell's Point, the site of the famous tunnel, 385 feet long, which is provided with five windows cut from the solid rock, through which perfectly framed views of the river are obtained. Each window is approximately 30 feet square. The Mitchell's Point tunnel is the only one in the world with five windows, the famous Axenstrasse at Lake Lucerne having but three.

Great engineering skill was required in circling Shy Rock, a mountain composed of loose stones. It was here that the first work on the highway was done, experimental work done by convict labor, and paid for with \$10,000 donated by Simon Benson. The original road has been abandoned but it served its purpose of demonstrating the feasibility of the highway.

Apple Blossoms and Forests

At the town of Hood River the Highway crosses the mouth of the Hood River Valley, noted for its apple and peach orchards. One of the truly beautiful sights in the country is obtained in this valley in the springtime, with the soft colors of the apple blossoms blending with the deep green of the banks, topped by the glistening white of Mt. Hood at the head of the valley.

Some of the most beautiful spots are between Hood River and The Dalles. Eastward from The Dalles the road traverses romantic country, land made famous by those who traveled the Old Oregon Trail, land of the cowboy and of the miner. The glamour of the range spreads itself over the road, and lends its enchantment to the beauties of the purple hills. A fitting terminus for the Highway is Pendleton, last outpost of the frontier, scene of the famous Pendleton Round-Up, where the wild buckaroos and "the shoutin', shootin' cow-punchers" gather once more to furnish the thrills of the range for the eastern tourist.

The lower Columbia River highway,

between Portland and Astoria, is a worthy sister to the original road. Great engineering feats have here been accomplished and breath-taking vistas open up at every turn in the road. The mighty Pacific, belying its name, thunders a hearty welcome to

the tourist at the end of the Columbia trail. Truly when the new wonders of the world are tabulated—the man-made wonders of the twentieth century—a high place must be reserved for the Columbia River highway.

The Three British Swallows

By F. W. FROHAWK, M. B. O. U., F. E. S.

DWELLERS of both town and country alike hail with delight the first swallow of the season. Although "one swallow does not make a summer," the appearance of one of these charming birds is certainly a harbinger of spring, denoting that the cares and stress of winter may be cast aside—the swallows are in England for the summer.

Although the genus *Hirundo*, which embraces the true swallows, contains about 60 species occurring in different parts of the world, only five are found in Europe, and three only visit the British Isles. The swift, which is generally looked upon and classed as a swallow by the unacquainted, belongs to a totally distinct family of birds, the *Cypselidae*, and by some authorities considered to be closely allied to the humming birds. The three British swallows include the swallow, also known as barn swallow, and chimney swallow, the *Hirundo rustica* of natural science. The second species is the martin or house martin (*Chelidon urtica*), and the third is the little sand martin (*Cottia riparia*).

Although all three are very distinct in coloring they are frequently mistaken for each other and all are generally known as swallows from their general form and mode of flight. They all construct different nests and occupy different nesting sites. The swallow usually builds its nest on a beam or other support; the house martin attaches its nest to the sides of a wall of a house or other building, close up under the eaves, while the sand martin nests in a burrow it excavates for itself in a sand bank or side of a gravel pit. The swallow is without doubt the most beautifully colored and most gracefully formed of the three, the latter, finely attenuated outer tail feathers readily distinguish-

ing it. Its plumage comprises a handsome combination of coloring, the forehead and throat are chestnut-red, the upper parts and band across the breast are deep metallic-blue, the under parts are creamy buff and the under tail-coverts are light chestnut, while crossing the tail is a series of pure white spots.

The Swallow's Arrival

The swallow usually arrives in England during the first half of April and at once makes its way to its former nesting site, and often uses the same nest for a succession of years. Although it may travel thousands of miles on leaving Great Britain in the autumn for its winter quarters, sometimes reaching as far south as the Cape of Good Hope, nature has endowed this little bird with the homing instinct so highly developed, that in the following spring these little travelers unfailingly return to their favorite haunts. It may not be generally recognized that the swallow is a sweet and melodious songster, its liquid, warbling notes are as sweet as they are pleasing.

The House Martin

The house martin is likewise a handsome little bird, with its rich blue-black upper parts, relieved in brilliant contrast by a snowy-white patch on its lower back, and the whole of the underparts are also pure white. Its tail is simply forked, without the elongated feathers which adorn the swallow. The martin is a musician also, its strain of liquid bubbling notes produce a very pretty sweet effect, especially in the early hours of morning, when it pours forth its melody from its nest by open windows, but its song is not quite so full or melodious as that of the swallow. It usually arrives in England 10 or 12 days later than the swallow, and leaves the country again during the first half of October. The nest of this bird is at-

tached to a wall of a building, close up under the eaves or other projection, which forms a covering, and is completely closed in except a small hole left in the top edge, and not supported on a ledge like the swallow. Its eggs number from four to six and are pure white, while those in the open nest of the swallow are speckled and blotched with various shades of rufous, brown, and gray.

The sand martin is the smallest of the swallows which visit England, but the earliest to arrive. It usually reaches these shores during the first week of April, and sometimes does so in the latter part of March. It departs on its autumnal migration southward at the end of August or September. It is a sociable little bird, nesting in colonies in sand-banks, the sides of gravel-pits, railway cuttings, and the banks of lakes and rivers. Owing to such resorts being away from the habitations of man, it is less popular than either of its larger relatives. The nest is always placed at the end of a burrow formed by the little bird, varying in length from a foot and a half to three or four feet; it is built of dried grasses and amply lined with white feathers. These and its white eggs assist in reflecting light in the otherwise darkened chamber.

The plumage of the sand martin is wholly of a dull brown above and the underparts are white, excepting a broad brown band across the breast. The sand martin has no song, except an occasional slight twittering and a harsh call note. It is a comparatively silent bird. Like its relatives, the swallow and house martin, its food consists entirely of insects captured while flying, therefore these three must be classed among the most beneficial birds we have by the service they render in ridding us of enormous numbers of gnats, flies, and other insects.

The New Rule of the Road

In almost all parts of Greater London, you will see the placard, "Keep to the Left," stuck on the omnibuses, posted on the lamp-posts, and painted in white on the pavements. From Acton to Woolwich, from Finsbury to Mitcham, the best, almost a command, cannot be evaded. It is all part of an organized

effort to get the English folk to change a habit which has grown up through a thousand years of history, and is now found to be impracticable. The rule of the footpath—"Keep to the Right"—is said to have originated in Saxon times, when it was necessary for every man to wear a shield on his left arm to ward off a treacherous blow when passing or meeting an apparent stranger who might be a foe. The rule of the road—"Keep to the Left"—also dates from these turbulent times when no man trusted his fellow man, and when it was necessary for his safety when riding on horseback to have his right arm free and ready in case of attack from any one whom he might encounter.

"Keep to the Left" was the rule of tournament and tourney, and at length it became embodied in law, for by the English Highway Act of 1835 it became an offense for the driver of any vehicle to pass or overtake another driver on the near or left side of the road.

The present movement is an attempt to bring the rule of the road and the rule of the footpath into line, so that both vehicles and pedestrians may "Keep to the Left." The advantage to the pedestrians is that when they wish to cross the road they will have a full view of the approaching traffic, instead of, as has hitherto been the case, being possibly overtaken by the traffic from behind.

Londoners are a docile folk, and though there is a little opposition to the new movement it is likely to prevail very quickly. It is a natural movement that cannot be resisted. The story is told of a Scottish judge who was an expert on mechanical engineering in the early days of the motor-car. While out on the country road one day he was told to "stop" by a countryman who wished to have his horse go by. It was the law then for cars to "stop" on such occasions. "You've told me the law," said the judge, "let me tell you a little science. You can't go on always stopping a 20-horse motor-car by holding up your hand." It will be the same with the City of London. It may hold up its hand, but Greater London with its many millions will prevail, and very soon, one may expect, everybody in the little village on the Thames will "Keep to the Left."

The New Spiritual Head for an Island Kingdom

When it was announced that the Rev. H. H. Lane had been appointed priest-in-charge of Lundy by the Bishop of Exeter the man in the street did not raise an eyebrow of curiosity. But it really was a remarkable item of news. "Lundy"—it should never be called Lundy "Island"—lies in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 12 miles from Devon, 30 miles from South Wales. So near and yet so far, for this granitic island, measuring three-and-a-half miles by one mile, is almost completely isolated from the "adjacent island" of Great Britain.

It boasts neither railway, tramway, nor motor bus; there is no regular service of steamers to the mainland except in summer; no aeroplane is so poor as to do it reverence; and until a few years ago there was no telegraph from shore to shore.

Hence the difficulty of filling the ecclesiastical post which the Rev. H. H. Lane has taken. For months if not years the cure has been going begging; the reason being that while in summer there are plenty of day visitors from the mainland, in winter hardly anybody comes over except on urgent business.

Lundy is the most interesting island on the English coast. It is the weather prophet of North Devon:

Is Lundy plain?
There will be rain.
Is Lundy low?
There will be snow.
Is Lundy high?
It will be dry.

In the eleventh century Sir Jordan de Marisco was the overlord, building his stronghold, Marisco Castle, which is now converted into four cottages. In the troubled times which preceded the Great Rebellion Lundy was notorious as the haunt of pirates and smugglers. Eventually it came into the possession of Lord Gower, who in 1746 leased it to Thomas Benson, a member of an old Blideford family of merchants trading largely with France, Portugal, and the Colonies. Benson entered into a contract with the Government for the exportation of convicts to Virginia or Maryland, but instead of so doing he merely took them to Lundy, where he employed them in building walls and various other ways. "They are transported from England, no matter where it was so long as they were out of the kingdom," was his excuse. Later on Benson was convicted of smuggling and piracy and other offenses, and left his country for his country's good.

Twice the island has been in the hands of foreigners—once when it was captured by a band of Turkish pirates; and then when it was seized by French privateers.

In 1834 the island was purchased by the Heaven family, and when the Rev. Hudson Grosset Heaven took up the post to which Mr. Lane has now been appointed, the wife of the day dubbed the island "the kingdom of Heaven." The term was nearly justified. Mr. Heaven, if an autocrat, was a benevolent autocrat, mindful of the needs of his flock. They in their turn were free from many of the troubles that beset mankind. They were not called upon to pay either imperial or local taxation; no school rates, no poor rate. Lundy was a kingdom unto itself, and so it remains to this day. If the new clergyman has the gift of historic imagination, he will find plenty of scope for it on the island, or he may study the sea-birds which assemble there in tens of thousands. In any case Mr. Lane is to be envied the splendid isolation of his job.

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ATHLETICS

KEANE IS VICTOR IN DIAMOND DIVISION

Chicago Man Wins Distinction in the American Roque League Title Play

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Illinois, July 22.—James Keane of this city won the championship of the American Roque League in the Diamond Division at Garfield Park here yesterday. This division, made up of nine past champions or those who were advanced to the second by the caliber of their play, carries with it the highest honors in the world of roque for the Chicago boy.

In the first division played at Washington Park, the new champion is C. W. Davis of Newcastle, Penn. R. A. Loveland of Chicago won the title in the second division at Lincoln park, edging out Hiram Hayden of Cleveland, who ran up a commanding lead on the first three days. Loveland established the



Roque Player in Characteristic Attitude

perfect score of the three groups, 320 for 10 straight victories. The third division title is to be decided by finals today at Garfield Park.

Defeat of A. G. Buffam of Los Angeles, Cal., winner of the Gates-Underhill trophy, in a final game of the Diamond Medal division, saved the title for Keane. Buffam had led as a result of two defeats sustained by Keane during the day.

A surprise was afforded by the triumph of C. W. Davis in the first division. His brother, H. H. Davis, was expected to win, as he led in total points up to yesterday. H. H. won 10 games and lost two, while his victorious brother won nine and lost three. Though dropping more games, the losing scores of C. W. were higher than those of H. H., their totals being 359 to 356. Dramatic illustration was given by the outcome of this struggle to the claims made by the younger players. They assert that the championship should be decided by games won and lost and not by total points. They said that a man might win by total points over another but could not beat him by games, and this proved true.

I. A. Reader of Bedford, O., was third in the first division, with eight won and four lost, total points 331, while J. C. Lathrop of Chicago was fourth with seven won, five lost, 313 points.

In finishing the second division play, Loveland defeated F. G. Markham of Grand Rapids, Mich., 32 to 5, and Bernard Blanchard of Chicago, 32 to 18.

Until he met Loveland Thursday, Hayden of Cleveland was favored to win, as he had taken nine straight games. In his final, however, Loveland defeated him and proceeded to make a perfect record for himself.

The summary:

AMERICAN ROQUE LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

Diamond Division

A. G. Buffam, Los Angeles, defeated James Keane, Chicago, 32 to 15.

F. H. Seiden, Kansas City, defeated Keane, 32 to 24.

Keane defeated F. C. Turner, Pasadena, Cal., 32 to 4.

Keane defeated A. B. Argenbright, Kansas City, Mo., 32 to 15.

Selden defeated C. A. Jacobson, Chicago, 32 to 7.

Gerald Brassill, Norwich, Conn., defeated Turner, 32 to 27.

Argenbright defeated Jacobson, 32 to 0.

Brassill defeated Argenbright, 32 to 1.

Turner defeated B. E. Eucner, Chicago, 32 to 12.

Buffam defeated Brassill, 32 to 1.

First Division

C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., defeated P. L. Wells, Chicago, 32 to 12.

C. W. Davis defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32 to 22.

H. H. Davis, Newcastle, defeated C. G. Carlson, Chicago, 32 to 14.

H. H. Davis defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 20.

F. C. Jones, Chicago, defeated I. A. Reader, Bedford, O., 32 to 12.

J. T. Ennis, Chicago, defeated Reader, 32 to 12.

Ennis defeated Hoagland, 32 to 27.

J. C. Lathrop, Chicago, defeated Carlson, 32 to 27.

Jones defeated W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, O., 32 to 25.

Lathrop defeated Jones, 32 to 20.

Second Division

G. M. Winegarten, Elkhart, Ind., defeated G. H. Drummond, Chicago, 32 to 15.

R. A. Loveland, Chicago, defeated F. G. Markham, Grand Rapids, Mich., 32 to 5.

Markham defeated A. Seistrom, Chicago, 24 to 20.

Loveland defeated Bernard Blanchard, Chicago, 32 to 18.

Father-Son Golf Tourney on Aug. 18

Six South Shore Clubs Plan Interesting Event

New Boston district is to have one of those father and son golf tourneys which have proved the golf successes par excellence in Metropolitan New York for several seasons. The six South Shore golf clubs, Crow Point, Hatherly, Scituate, Cohasset, Duxbury and Plymouth, are staging the affair, which will be played on the links of the Scituate Country Club, Third Cliff, Scituate, on Friday, Aug. 18.

Although called a father and son tournament, it will be open to a team comprising any father and any son, or any father and any daughter, or a father and his son or his daughter.

Selected drives, one-half combined handicaps will prevail.

There will be two classes: "A class," taking in sons or daughters up to the age of 15 years; "B class," taking in sons or daughters between the ages of 15 and 25 years.

Prizes will be given to the team scoring the best net in each class. Entrance fee is \$2 per team. State handicaps will prevail if entrants have one, otherwise the club handicap.

Any further information may be obtained from Dr. A. H. W. George, S. Harold Greene, E. H. Baker Jr., all of Scituate, Mass.



IF GOLFING Bostonian fathers and sons are anything like their cousins in Gotham, the parent-child tourney to be staged in Scituate on Aug. 18 ought to produce merriment of great variety. Perhaps the sea breeze at Rivermoor will quiet the temper of partners toward one another so that there will not be the usual number of family spats, but there are sure to be over-dutious fathers and put-missing sons who will speak testily of flubs made. The affair should be a real golf jubilee, at any rate.

The interlocking tourney of the Plymouth and Scituate Country Clubs on July 27, 28 and 29 is another event which indicates that the up-club boys are not keeping to an ancient rut. Golf sails never lose wind on the South Shore.

Norfolk Golf Club is possessor of a very neat little clubhouse as we saw yesterday, when we shot around the Dedham links. The well-attended open tourney which continues through today.

Hagen and Sarazen meet today—in a foursome—and it will be interesting to see just how hard Hagen strives to make a putt in that honorable game called roque (see illustration) is hardly the uttermost in grace. Why must a roque player have such a dwarfish handle—in croquet a man may look his opponent in the face while making a shot.

It is one of the happy things about golf that players do not quarrel and make statements to the press concerning their defeats. We saw much about a certain tennis player's lost match recently, for instance. Hagen never came out with any Skokie allie, but his "bull" but it is merely private chatter and not meat for headline stories.

George Kerrigan has been doing good work in New York environs for some time, but even with fields to conquer there, he just had to come back to show his old Massachusetts pals that his Wollaston training had stuck with him.



THE eighth annual Michigan Pike Association tour left Detroit on July 7 for a 14-day swing around Lake Michigan. The object of the tour was to create interest in improved highways and to popularize touring routes through the State. Many prominent men spoke at the various stops.

Accessory dealers in Indiana report a 150 per cent increase in their June business over last year, due largely to the notable increase in automobile sales for the past three months. The upturn came in May with June better, but in the coal producing sections of the State, the level for the sale and consumption of accessories is quite low, because of the industrial unrest there.

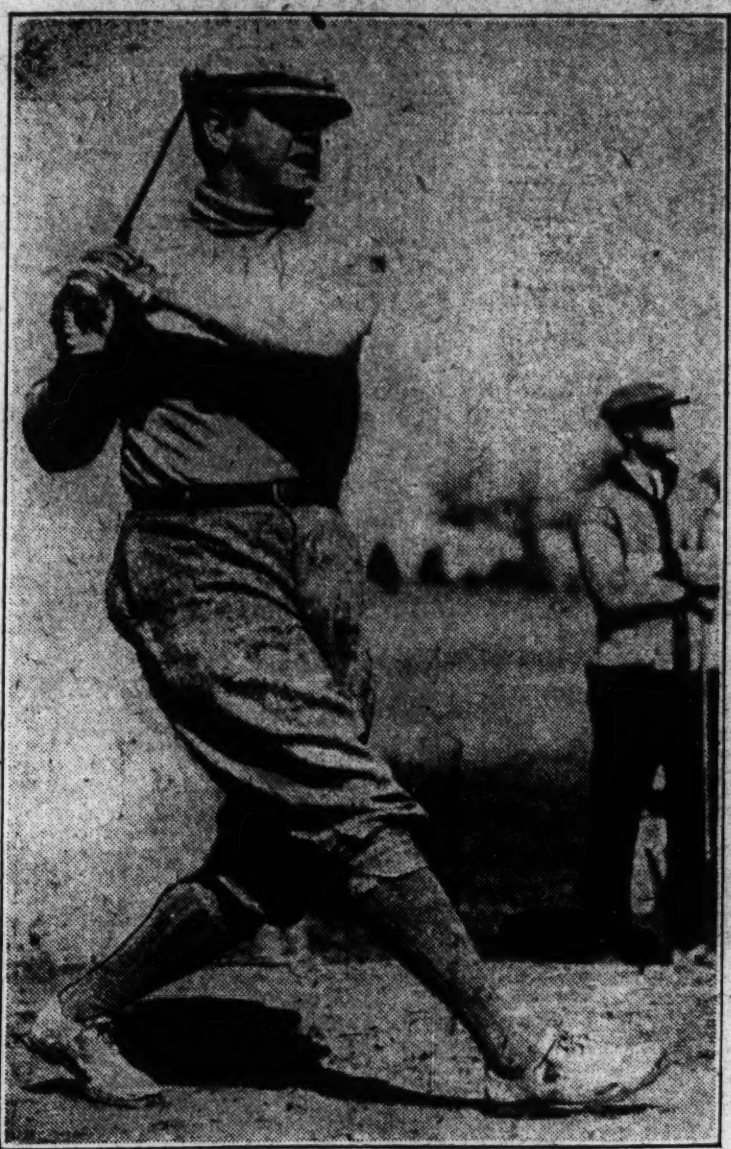
June was the greatest month, from the standpoint of volume of sales in the entire history of the tire industry, so far as the Akron, O. district is concerned, not excepting the abnormal production during the early part of 1920. The estimates show that the year 1920 showed a record size of 2,500,000 tires of one size and description manufactured, with one factory alone producing 750,000, averaging 25,000 a day and running in excess of this figure the latter part of June. The general increase over 1921 runs from 50 to 100 per cent. The usual seasonal slump which comes about now will be absent this year, apparently.

Exports of passenger cars and motor trucks during the past nine years show, according to estimates based on figures compiled by the automotive division of the Department of Commerce, that the American car manufacturers have sold approximately 5 per cent of their total production abroad. Trucks sold during the war and shipped to the Allies are not included.

Retail sales of automobiles are beginning to fall off. Especially is this true in the south and in the industrial centers where strikes and labor unrest have affected the money supply. A peculiar thing about the business is that in places near each other, different results are showing. As yet the farmer has not begun to buy motor vehicles, as the car have not turned over. It already is assured, however, that the record for 1922 will be much higher than for 1921.

In Germany a high tariff wall has been placed around the industries, so that there is little likelihood of any American automobiles or parts being sold there for some time to come. It is a question anyway whether countries having a more favorable exchange rate with Germany even can compete with German manufacturers in German markets.

G. H. Ruth Takes to the Fairways



Baseball Distance Ace Is Shown Here Wielding the Weapon of the Links. With Which He Claims Almost Equal Prowess

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, July 20

ANYONE who has patience to sit long enough through Senate debates will hear something worth while. For instance, Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), from North Carolina, who is in charge of the Democratic side of the tariff discussion, rose to make an appeal for cessation of talk on an extraneous subject.

Joseph E. Randall (D.), from Louisiana, who was engaged in a controversy with T. H. Caraway (D.), from Arkansas, had the floor. He agreed to yield providing the opposition did not force their contention too far, which brought forth the following dialogue. Mr. Caraway: The Senator from Louisiana is something like the lady who was testifying; asked by an attorney if she had told all she knew about the matter, she replied "Yes, and I think a little lie."

Mr. Randall: I have no doubt the Senator thinks I have told more about it than I know, but senators probably will find that I know just a little bit more than I have told—however, not half as much as the Senator from Arkansas knows, of course. No one could know as much on any subject as he knows on all subjects.

Mr. Simmons: I think we all agree that that is one of the senatorial peculiarities. We are apt to talk a great deal about subjects that we do not know much about.

A real service has been performed by the United States Tariff Commission in preparing a handbook on commercial treaties, which is not merely a collection of treaty texts but a complete analysis of the commercial treaties of all nations.

There previously had been no such guide to these treaties as is contained in this analysis and even the treaty texts are unavailable to the average person. No digests or summaries ever have been published and in some cases the original texts are scattered through ponderous volumes of obsolete matter in various languages.

There are only two general collections of treaty texts, "The British and Foreign State Papers" and de Marten's "Recueil Général de Traites," but these are very voluminous, the first set containing 105 volumes and the second 95, and are accessible only where there are large libraries. These drawbacks are remedied to a large extent by the commission's publication.

When Warren G. Harding was a boy and lived in the country he had for a neighbor and friend an old blacksmith whose shop was near the best swimming hole in the vicinity. Both on account of the personal friendship and the proximity of the shop to the arena of such excellent sport, young Harding was a frequent visitor to the place.

The artisan had such a reputation in the neighborhood that he was known as the "learned blacksmith," and such he seemed to the young man, eager then, as since, for information. They never met that the boy did not have many questions on various subjects to propound, and he was so persistent that the smithy turned upon him one day, saying, "See here, young fellow, you can ask me any foolish questions than any person I ever saw."

Since he became President, Mr. Harding has had the tables turned. He is said to have related his youthful experience to a newspaper caller, saying, however, that he made no personal application of the story.

Now is an anxious time for officers of the army. Under recent legislation approximately 2500 officers must go. Part of this reduction will be accomplished by normal losses and

MORE REPARATIONS IN KIND PROPOSED

M. Le Troquer Wants Germans Put to Work in France on Public Improvements

PARIS, June 30. (Special Correspondence)—Although there is a possibility that the French industrialists will endeavor to prevent their execution, the proposals of M. Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, are of the greatest possible importance and so far as the whole problem of reparations. He would have Germany pay in man-power and material to the extent of 18,000,000,000 francs. This perhaps may not strike the reader as entirely new.

Reparations in kind have been spoken of for a long time and in fact there are several series of accords between France and Germany, or between the Allies in general and Germany, which definitely established the system of payment by delivery of goods.

M. Poincaré himself has declared that the various plans should be put into practice and should be extended. The novelty of M. Le Troquer's scheme is that the payments in kind and in labor are not destined to the devastated regions. They are to be applied to the industrial equipment of the whole of France.

This is an extraordinary and somewhat unexpected development of the idea. There are of course many difficulties to be overcome before the scheme is realized. But the signs are nevertheless promising and at least some part of the program should be carried out.

Treaty Justifies Proposal

It is fully justified under the Treaty of Versailles although it remains to be seen whether Germany will accept this particular interpretation of the treaty. From the French point of view it offers every advantage. Great public works are crying to be done. They will certainly not be done unless France obtains outside aid. Why should not this aid come from Germany? It is observed that Germany is engaging in all kinds of enterprises and it would be good business to divert some of this energy to France.

French industrialists are inclined to see that the work which is proposed might be given to them and not to Germans. The answer is that if the Germans are not allowed to come in, France for want of money and for want of other resources will not be able to ask her own people to accomplish what is required.

French firms should be content to build upon the foundations which the Germans are asked to lay down. With improved ports, with a better canal system, with enormously increased electric power, the French as a whole will benefit and it is of minor importance from the point of view of the French firms, which will actually carry out the work.

M. Le Troquer has been good enough to explain to The Christian Science Monitor his proposal. He said that he considered it most important that Germany should be effecting so many public improvements which would assure for her economic supremacy while France was incapable of making the enormous efforts necessary because she lacks up-to-date equipment. Therefore, he had studied how Germany could be made to participate in the construction of public works in France.

Revenue Would Be Increased

Obviously there are objections; but if one stops at objections nothing will ever be done. The treaty permits the employment of German resources for the development of the industrial and economic life of the Allied countries. It cannot therefore be pretended that the duties of Germany are limited to the devastated zone and that work outside this area, intended to enrich economically the country, cannot be demanded.

The argument is that with the general enrichment of the country there will be increased revenue which can be devoted to the devastated regions, or increased capital value upon which loans for the same purpose can be raised.

In the first place it is hoped to give France great quantities of electric power by harnessing the rivers. These hydraulic forces and the distribution of electric energy have engaged the attention of engineers and economists for a long time. It is desired to proceed without delay to make such installation on the Rhone, the Dordogne, and other rivers, that immense resources of electricity, representing a big saving of coal, will be available in a few years. At the same time electric transports will be increased. On this class of work it is proposed to spend 3,000,000,000 francs.

Then there is much to be done with the railroads. New lines are to be made. There is even talk of taking up the abandoned scheme of a tunnel under the Channel. If the Channel tunnel is included, this category of public works will amount to 1,640,000,000 francs. Again for the French ports a total expenditure of over 3,000,000,000 francs is envisaged. Practically every port in France needs constructions of one sort or another.

As for internal navigation on rivers and canals over 5,600,000,000 francs should be spent if the plans are executed. There is a canal from the Rhone to the Rhine, another in the northeast, which will join up the Sarre with its coal mines to Lorraine with its iron ore, and many other canals which require repairing or constructing or widening.

It is not suggested that Germany should pay the whole cost either in labor or in material. What is asked for is very much less. The French industrialists will have their share. But it is clear that France would be foolish not to profit by such assistance as the can obtain. No selfish question of immediate profits should be allowed to interfere with this partial solution of the problem of reparations.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Jersey City 6, Rochester 5
Newark 3, Syracuse 6
Buffalo 2, Reading 4

MESOPOTAMIA HAS PROMISE FOR GREAT GROWTH IN TRADE

Need for Financing Production and Furnishing Guidance of Political Development

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 20.—Mesopotamia, or, as it is now officially designated, Iraq—is a thinly populated country with an area of nearly 150,000 square miles and a population of under 5,000,000. The average density of the population is thus less than 20 per square mile. In the rural areas, needless to say, it is much lower.

It was estimated in 1917 that of a total arable area of about 12,000,000 acres, less than one-twelfth was under cultivation. There has since been some slight improvement, but by far the greater part of the soil remains for all practical purposes, uncultivated. The population is not only very small, it is backward, unruly, and in part nomadic. The country has suffered, moreover, from centuries of Turkish misgovernment.

Growth in Trade

In these circumstances, Mesopotamia could hardly be expected to play an important part in the world's markets. None the less, its foreign trade in the years immediately preceding the war, though insignificant for so vast an area, was in itself not inconsiderable. Between 1909 and 1913 imports rose from £4,512,834 to £6,813,309, and exports from £2,369,392 to £2,694,760. The increase in imports is partly accounted for by the accumulation of material for the Baghdad railway, but even when this is allowed for, it is apparent that Mesopotamia was an expanding market.

Exports, of which the most important were barley, dates, wool, and licorice root, were also increasing, though less rapidly than imports. The export returns were largely determined by the fluctuations of the barley crop. Exports of barley, which sank as low as £82,788 in 1909, rose to £1,118,490 in 1912 and relapsed to £362,690 in 1913. With this important exception, nearly all the principal exports were making appreciable, though gradual progress.

Since the war Mesopotamia has had a rupee currency, and as the rupee exchange has fluctuated considerably during the last three years, it is not altogether easy to appraise the returns or to compare them with those for the pre-war period. The figures which follow relate to lakhs of rupees (1 lakh=100,000 rupees), which may be roughly taken as equivalent to £10,000 in 1919 and 1920 and to £6,666 in 1921.

LAKHS OF RUPEES

	1919	1920	Jan-Nov 1921
Imports	1840	2227	1883
Exports	1102	1008	1585
Apparent adverse bal.	738	1219	298

Matter of Shifting Values

The increased values both of imports and exports as compared with 1913 are largely accounted for by the rise in world prices and in freights. Freight from the United Kingdom to Basra more than trebled between 1914 and 1919. Nevertheless it seems clear that the foreign trade of Mesopotamia has appreciably increased in volume as well as in value. It should be remembered, however, that the rise in exports does not in itself indicate any advance in productive capacity. By far the greater part of the exports consist of goods in transit, which amounted in 1921 to more than 90 per cent of the whole.

The character of the trade can best be illustrated from an analysis of the detailed returns for 1920. The principal imports were textiles, sugar, car-

petals, grain and flour, and tobacco. By far the largest suppliers were India and the United Kingdom, which accounted between them for over 75 per cent of the entire imports. The principal exports were textiles, dates, carpets, sugar, and grain and flour. Of these, however, dates are the only native products exported in substantial quantities, shipped mainly to India, partly for consumption and partly for re-export. Most of the goods in transit are destined for Persia, which takes nearly half the total exports.

Chances for Growth

The adaptation to commercial purposes of the port of Basra and the development of navigation on the great rivers, coupled with the existence of a railway between Basra and Baghdad, may be expected to secure for Mesopotamia a very large part of the trade of Persia and the Persian Gulf.

On the other hand, its own productive capacity admits of very considerable expansion. Mesopotamia was one of the granaries of the ancient world. There is no reason why part, at least, of its former fertility should not be restored, if the necessary capital could be raised so that rivers could be again brought under control, the swamps reclaimed, and irrigation works constructed.

There are also considerable possibilities in cotton, for which Mesopotamia is considered by experts to have both the soil and the climate. Since 1917 experiments in various parts of the country show promising results and are being closely watched by the British Cotton-Growing Association. It is believed that even with the scanty and unsatisfactory supply of labor at present available, Mesopotamia could be made to yield from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of cotton a year.

The possibilities of Mesopotamia as a producer of oil have been so often discussed of late that it is hardly necessary to dwell upon them.

How fast and how quickly Mesopotamia will advance as producer, consumer and entrepôt depend in some degree on its political development. Mesopotamia is in process of becoming an independent Arab state, and its growth will probably not be an easy one. The political situation is at present none too stable, nor does experience suggest that the Arabs of Mesopotamia are likely to show any special genius for enlightened and orderly government. If Mesopotamia relapses into anarchy, its economic development will naturally come to a standstill. If, on the other hand, the difficulties which the infant state has to face are successfully surmounted, progress may well be in store for it.

WHALE OIL CARRIED IN BULK FROM AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—A tank steamer the "Sultan van Langkat" which belongs to the Palm Line of Amsterdam has just been chartered to carry 3500 tons of whale oil in bulk from Saldanha Bay to Europe.

In the past it has been the practice to ship oil from South Africa to Europe in drums but this new departure is found not so expensive, and may be the means of extending this industry in South Africa.

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Scott's Mid-Season
Markdown Sale

THIS offering is from our regular stock of Fancy Suits and Overcoats and includes Burberrys and other Imported Topcoats.

The collection is more impressive and important than ever before, owing to our recent enlarged facilities: both in our workshops and salesroom.

The Reductions and New Prices Are as Follows for Suits, Topcoats and Overcoats:

\$90 grade reduced to \$72	\$65 grade reduced to \$52
\$85 grade reduced to \$68	\$60 grade reduced to \$49
\$80 grade reduced to \$64	\$55 grade reduced to \$45
\$75 grade reduced to \$60	\$50 grade reduced to \$40
\$70 grade reduced to \$56	\$45 grade reduced to \$37

We respectfully urge early selections

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336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Monitor.

	High	Low	Close
7a	1000	1000	1000
8a	1000	1000	1000
9a	1000	1000	1000
10a	1000	1000	1000
11a	1000	1000	1000
12a	1000	1000	1000
13a	1000	1000	1000
14a	1000	1000	1000
15a	1000	1000	1000
16a	1000	1000	1000
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ON STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Close	27 1/2	27 1/2
100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103</

MARKET SEEMS TO DISREGARD STRIKE NEWS

Rail Stocks Are Firm and Industrials Move Up—Foreign Factors

NEW YORK, July 22 (Special).—The stock market, during the greater part of the week, appeared to move largely in the opposite direction from what might have been expected in view of the seriousness of at least two big situations.

Seemingly groups of daring speculators not only followed the time-honored injunction not to sell stocks on a strike, but went further and hid many of them up in an aggressive fashion.

While it was hoped, and even believed, in some circles from day to day that the next morning the street would awake to find the railroad strike at an end, the days passed with the reports regarding that situation distinctly conflicting, but without a settlement.

This state of affairs was varied in a pronounced fashion Thursday morning by the statement in Chicago advices from Chairman Hooper of the United States Railroad Labor Board that all efforts on the part of that body to bring about an agreement between the executives and the striking shopmen had failed. A similar announcement was made the next morning relative to the Washington conference.

In spite of the announcement of the withdrawal of about 250 trains from service in the west and southwest, and of still more in every part of the United States, railroad stocks remained steady and the bidding up of industrials continued. The greatest activity was in the so-called specialties of that group. As these stocks are not widely distributed they can be easily controlled in the market. Little or no news came to hand having a direct bearing on them.

Coal Strike Situation

While the railroad situation looked worse for the reasons already noted, and also the rapid decrease in the carriers' supply of coal for fuel, the coal strike was regarded as improved. Naturally there was distinct disappointment over the failure of both sides of the controversy to accept President Harding's proposals, and even the attitude of two governors toward his request for state protection to all who endeavored to resume operation of the mines.

Wall Street believes that Mr. Harding acted wisely and with extreme conservatism. It is also strongly of the opinion that federal military protection will be furnished wherever needed. Beginning next week it is thought that bituminous coal will be mined on an appreciable larger scale. There is much less optimism regarding the anthracite situation.

The reports received from day to day have clearly indicated that in many respects these two highly important labor situations have been passing through the most critical stage. Unless both are greatly improved soon it is admitted that industry, general business and the people will feel the effects.

German Memorandum

International bankers have been greatly interested in the further discussion in European capitals of Germany's applications for a memorandum. These proposals have involved the possibility of Great Britain relieving France of the larger part of the latter's war debt to the former.

During the greater part of the week both of these situations were rather uncertain, so far as could be learned. It was reported, however, that the Committee on Guarantees of the Allied Reparations Commission, which has been making a careful investigation of conditions in Germany, is of the opinion that the fall of the German mark and the unfavorable position generally are the result of the policies of the Government. For this reason it was said that the committee believed that Germany was not entitled to a memorandum.

Be this as it may it seems practically certain that there will be some modifications of the German indemnity terms. Such a step naturally would affect foreign exchange and the market for foreign securities.

Great Britain's Debt

It has been made very clear in the cable dispatches from London that Great Britain is fully determined to pay her war debt to the United States. The definite statement has been made officially that a commission of experts will come to Washington in September to discuss the funding of this big obligation. This should exert greater influence with respect to various international relations and problems than any similar step that could be taken by any other European power.

It is to be doubted that those who bid up industrial stocks most actively this week, gave much serious consideration to any of these big international problems.

Direct factors were the further general reductions in the price of crude oil and an initial cut in gasoline prices. Then there were sharp advances in the price of both raw and refined sugar.

In spite of the failure of the Washington conference on the railroad strike, railroad stocks continued to display notable strength. The further advance in Pennsylvania was attributed to the rapid improvement in the company's earnings and to the remarkable way in which its officers have handled the property and labor problems thus far during the strike.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, July 22, 1922

Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Close	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Close	Tr. 1922	Div.	Company	High	Low	Close
48		Adams Express	100	98	99	49		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	50		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
49		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	51		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	52		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
50		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	53		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	54		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
51		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	55		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	56		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
52		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	57		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	58		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
53		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	59		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	60		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
54		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	61		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	62		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
55		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	63		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	64		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
56		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	65		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	66		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
57		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	67		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	68		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
58		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	69		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	70		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
59		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	71		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	72		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
60		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	73		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	74		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
61		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	75		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	76		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
62		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	77		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	78		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
63		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	79		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	80		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
64		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	81		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	82		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
65		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	83		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	84		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
66		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	85		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	86		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
67		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	87		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	88		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
68		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	89		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	90		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
69		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	91		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	92		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
70		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	93		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	94		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
71		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	95		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	96		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
72		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	97		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	98		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99
73		Advance Rummy	100	98	99	99		Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	98	99	100		United Alloy Steel	100	98	99

Total aggregate sales for week: Stocks, 5,761,800 shares; bonds, \$70,877,000.

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING CO'S. GOOD EARNINGS

Resumption of dividends on the common stock of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies is a direct reflection of improving earning power. Net sales for June, 1922, of gas and electricity, excluding inter-company sales, were \$225,541, compared with \$214,526 a year ago. Net profits for June were \$14,000 better than June, 1921. For the six months the net earnings available for dividends were approximately \$100,000 greater than for the corresponding period in 1921. This year's earnings are after depreciation, while 1921 figures were before depreciation. As of June 30, 1922, the Massachusetts Lighting Companies had 34,753 gas customers, compared with 33,563 on the corresponding date in 1921; 21,059 electric customers, compared with 18,007; 22,047 horsepower connected, compared with 19,557, and 34,191 ranges and water heaters connected, compared with 32,563.

Trustees have agreed to consider further dividends on the common stock in October.

SLIGHT DECLINE IN CAR LOADINGS

The American Railway Association reports that loadings of revenue freight totaled 713,819 cars during the week ended July 8, compared with 876,896 the previous week, a decrease of 163,577.

Coke loadings totaled 9665 cars, 686 less than the preceding week, 5565 in excess of last year and 262 below two years ago. 55,729 cars, a reduction of 9047 from the previous week an increase of 29,410 over 1921, but a decrease of 12,835 from 1920.

Merchandise and miscellaneous freight, which includes manufactured products, totaled 432,079 cars, a decrease of 98,067 from the previous week, an increase of 88,286 over last year and an increase of 46,207 over 1920.

Grain and grain products totaled 38,267 cars, a decrease of 6630 from the preceding week and 3175 from last year, but an increase of 5474 over two years ago.

Live stock loadings totaled 21,847 cars, or 6089 less than the week before, but an increase of 1224 over last year, but 50 cars below two years ago.

Forest products were 44,736 cars, a decrease of 16,686 from the preceding week, an increase of 10,057 over last year, and a decrease of 1275 from 1920.

Decreases from the week before were reported in all commodities in all districts, but all districts reported increases over the corresponding week last year.

LUMBER SALES CONTINUE GOOD

The weekly lumber market review of the American Lumberman says: While the volume of lumber sales is not so heavy as that of several weeks ago, the total is large for the season. Lumbermen speak of having a very good seasonable business. Unsold stocks in manufacturers' hands are unusually small, and while in some districts they are being added to, in the aggregate the reserve supplies are increasing very little.

Undoubtedly the volume of buying has been curtailed somewhat by the rail strike, but telegraphic advices indicate that so far it has had little effect upon lumber shipments.

Lumber production is not increasing—in fact, it seems likely that it will decrease. In some districts there is a shortage of labor, which makes it impossible to expand operations, and in others curtailment of production has been necessary. Softwood prices remain firm. The tone of the hardwood market is likewise firm.

The Denver and Rio Grande Western was placed in receivers' hands Friday because of a mortgage bond default.

GERMANY'S STEEL EXPORTS FALL AND IMPORTS INCREASE

Shortage of Sheet Iron and Iron Bars—Domestic Deliveries Delayed

An increase in Germany's imports and a decrease in exports of iron and steel over the totals for March brought the tonnages for these two branches of its foreign trade to approximately the same amount in April, says the iron and steel division of the United States Department of Commerce. Imports grew from 124,346 metric tons in March to 165,131 tons in April, a gain of 33 per cent.

The gain in April is more than accounted for by the following substantial increases: scrap, 13,185 tons; pig iron and ferroalloys, 11,637 tons; semi-finished steel, 8146 tons; rails and accessories, 4547 tons; and bar iron, hoops and girders, 3,670 tons. The only shipments to Germany from the United States during the month were five tons of black steel sheets and six tons of steel plates.

Exports during April totaled 161,762 metric tons as compared with 178,832 tons in March. In addition, tank barges, tanks and containers were exported in the amounts of 686 tons in April and 3361 tons during the first four months of the year.

The principal losses in exports were 6758 tons of rails and accessories, 6442 tons of bar iron, hoops and girders, 4538 tons of pig iron, scrap and ferroalloys, 3631 tons of iron and steel castings and forgings, and 1178 tons of rolls. Substantial gains were made in cast iron pipe (1178 tons), tubes and fittings (1981 tons), railway axles and wheels, tires and springs (1120 tons), and screws and rivets (1326 tons).

During April the United States bought from Germany 650 tons of pig iron, 19 tons of bar iron, 10 tons of crucible, electric, cementation process bars, 85 tons of building forms, five tons of sheets and plates, and 54 tons of wire and wire manufactures.

Finished Goods Shortage

In the Province of Hanover and State of Oldenburg the wholesale trade obtained finished goods with the utmost difficulties during the first quarter of 1922. Interior sales being extensive, high prices, whereas export prices remained the same as before and sales decreased. According to Consul Francis R. Stewart, Bremen, scarcity of raw materials for manufacturing machinery has become most critical and frequently the quantities ordered are reduced to one-half by the Producers Association, and even this quantity is not supplied at the time stipulated.

Thin sheet iron, iron bars, and screws for the construction of agricultural machinery are difficult to obtain. The export trade in wire and cable decreased on account of the protective tariff measures and prohibition of imports in several foreign countries which had been serving as markets for these German products. Quotations on wire and cable fluctuated and suffered from keen competition.

Delayed Deliveries

The German rolling mills supplied such small quantities of sheet iron that the owners of factories manufacturing this class of goods were compelled to purchase their raw materials abroad which, naturally, was very expensive, but as the goods always arrived in time the deliveries could be made on time it was preferable to pay higher prices rather than to be short of raw material.

Shipments from Upper Silesia often took weeks to reach their destination, hence the zinc required seldom arrived in time. In Göttingen work in several factories was discontinued for want of raw material and coal.

JAPAN'S MINERAL OUTPUT IN APRIL

The Japanese Bureau of Mines reports that in April the yield of minerals and ores witnessed a gain over that of a year previous, with the exception of copper and petroleum. A notable point is that iron showed the best increase of all. The output of crude oil in April totaled 133,978 koku (the koku is equivalent to about 43 standard gallons), which was a decline of about 14.5 per cent as compared with a year ago.

The rate of decrease in copper was 13.6 per cent, the month's output having amounted to 6,765,452 koku (kin is equal to 132 pounds). Yields of other minerals and ores are: Gold, 166,293 momme (the momme equals 1.0295 ounces troy), an increase over a year ago of 8.3 per cent; silver, 2,720,338 momme, an increase of 1.7 per cent; iron, 3463 tons, an increase of 4.4 per cent; coal, 2,131,169 tons, an increase of 8.6 per cent; and sulphur, 2192 tons, an increase of 3.4 per cent.

BANK OF IRELAND DIVIDEND

LONDON, July 22.—The governor of the Bank of Ireland has announced that owing to the unsettled conditions of the country it has been impossible to meet the usual balance sheet, but that on the strength of an approximate estimate of profits a dividend of 12 per cent has been declared.

Correspondence with conservative investors solicited. Quotations, offerings, analyses on request.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ROADS NEED TO
BUY EQUIPMENT
ON LARGE SCALE

Expected That Skipping Practice
Will Give Way to Large
Purchases

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—A marked drop from railroad equipment prices of the last two years caused a sudden jump in the purchase of passenger and freight cars and locomotives, during the first half of this year, according to announcement of the Railway Age today.

In the first six months of 1922 the railroads of the country purchased 88,172 freight cars, compared with 23,346 for all of last year. They bought 482 locomotives, compared with 239 bought in 1921, and 1232 passenger cars in contrast to 246 during 1921.

In addition, in the first three weeks of July, orders were placed for 111 locomotives, 9475 freight cars, and 11 passenger cars.

The shop crafts strike has brought home to the investing public what has long been realized by railroad men, equipment builders and steel manufacturers, that the roads must shortly begin to renew cars and locomotives, depleted by years of under-buying and hard work. This, doubtless, explains the strength and activity stocks of equipment companies have been showing.

Comparison of railroad purchases early in the present century with purchases of recent years shows distinctly how the roads have been skipping on new equipment: In 1919-21 the average number of cars ordered yearly was 54,640, compared with an average of 205,361 in the first seven years of the century. And, if export orders were excluded, the average of the last three years was only 44,484. Export orders prior to 1915 were unimportant.

Similarly, the average number of domestic engines ordered in the last three years was 836, compared with an average for the last seven years of 1762, and for the first seven years of the last century of 4316.

The following table shows the average annual orders of cars and locomotives placed for the domestic market by seven-year periods since 1900 and for the three years 1919-21:

Three- year	Seven years
1919-21 1915-21 1908-14 1901-07	
Cars 44,484 88,062 141,118 205,361	
Locomotives 836 1,762 2,917 4,316	

Averages are compiled from Railway Age Gazette statistics.

Orders Increased
Since last March, car and locomotive orders have increased to some extent. So far this year approximately 700,000 cars have been contracted for, practically all domestic, compared with 23,346 domestic in 1921 and 84,207 in 1920. Domestic locomotive orders approximate 600 so far this year, compared with a total of 239 in 1921, 1920 and 272 in 1919.

Reduction in volume of car and engine orders may partly be accounted for by the increase in size of unit, but this is largely offset by increased volume of traffic and a greater demand on equipment generally.

What is normal volume to railroad buying is a matter of opinion. However, it does not seem out of the way to accept average purchases of 1908-14 as approximate normal. On this basis roads at the close of 1921 were about 8000 engines and 370,000 cars behind on purchases of new equipment.

Future Bright
Part of this deficit must be made up sooner or later, the expert feels, being accounted for by the fact that the equipment is being made to serve more than its normal existence by continued repairs. Railroad men estimate that billions must be expended to put roads completely in shape.

Notwithstanding the long period of slack domestic buying equipment companies have fared well in the last seven years—partly because of large foreign orders and also as result of munitions contracts. They face a future of prospective good business with strong treasuries.

No other group of companies is in better shape financially than the equipment. The last annual reports of a number of these companies show working capital as follows: American Locomotive \$41,725,992; Baldwin \$40,147,723; American Car & Foundry \$33,668,688; Pullman \$33,065,987; Westinghouse Air Brake \$18,104,774; Railway Steel Spring \$12,569,640; and American Steel Foundries \$13,125,542.

**GOOD PRICES
FOR CALFSKINS**
Following the recent firmness and activity in the leather markets, the calfskin market has, in the last few days, developed decided strength. From a level of 19 cents a pound a fortnight ago in Chicago, as maintained for some time, the market has gradually stiffened to a little above 20 cents, with rumors of as high as 23 cents asked. Now comes confirmation from North Dakota of a sale by the "Big Three" packers of about 17,000 skins calfskin at 23 cents.

Heavy skins are reported in rather scant supply, at the same time that demand is considered excellent. The market in New York also has tended to strengthen, with holders inclined to ask more than recent sales quotations. These asking figures represent advances of 20 to 25 cents above recent levels, at \$1.45, \$2.15 and \$3.15 for the three grades.

Meanwhile, the upper leather market remains distinctly firm in tone, with its recent advance of about five cents a foot well maintained. Some large tanners have reduced the spread between No. 1 colors and No. 1 black from five to two cents. Shoe dealers, who have been having an excellent business lately, are believed not to have heavy stocks of leather on hand.

PRODUCTION GAIN
IN BELGIUM OF
STEEL AND IRON

Advance figures of Belgian iron and steel production for May, as transmitted to the United States Department of Commerce by acting Commercial Attaché Cross, Brussels, show pig-iron production to have regained the March level after a sharp decline in April, reaching about 30 per cent over the January and February figures. Production for May was 118,940 tons. Raw steel, with a May production figure of 112,610 tons, also shows a marked improvement over preceding months, being 186 per cent of the average monthly output during 1921.

Owing mainly to French competition, rough steel casting production declined slightly to 5690 tons, this figure being lower than for either of the months immediately preceding. Finished steels, however, advanced to 102,020 tons in May, an increase of 10 per cent over April. The finished iron output amounted to 12,320 tons, an advance of practically 75 per cent over the April figures.

Spelter production for May was 8830 tons, slightly superior to April, but not attaining the maximum reached in March.

MARKET OPINIONS

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: While prices may continue to fluctuate within a rather narrow area, with the exception of industrial specialties which, subject to pool manipulation, are apt to score sharp advances from time to time, the possibilities of a sharp upward movement, should the present labor trouble be adjusted, is very great. In our opinion investors should take advantage of all setbacks to acquire good securities. For speculative commitments we feel that the copper and sugar offer fairly good opportunities. The increase in the price of raw sugar to 3½ cents should be reflected marketwise in the sugar group and affords opportunities among the low-cost producers, many of whom will be enabled to show fair earning power for the balance of the current year.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although the current news for the week has, for the most part, been of a depressing tenor, the stock and bond markets have displayed strength in almost all lines. Evidently, the buying is from sources which look beyond the daily events in making commitments in the market. Money conditions remain easy, although it will not be surprising if, before long, the demands of fall trade cause some stiffening in rates. Meanwhile, the market may be expected to respond to any favorable news regarding the railroad and coal strikes.

Munds & Winslow, New York: Simply because we have had so many signs of economic and business recovery, the market has been less inclined than otherwise to attach supreme significance to the labor troubles in the coal mining industry and the railroads. The technical position is exceedingly sound because of the factors of uncertainty have prevented over-extension of commitments. Moreover, it is being continually brought to our attention that an unusually large percentage of the so-called Wall Street loans is really for the purpose of financing the recent investment issues now in process of absorption.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Has the bull swing been resumed? It looks so, when one considers the action of the market in the face of labor troubles and the enforced shortage of coal. The fact is, the business outlook steadily improves in spite of these handicaps, and when the big strikes have been settled, it is highly probable that the whole country will surge ahead in a forward trade movement which could easily reach boom proportions before it culminates. This is what the stock market has yet to discount.

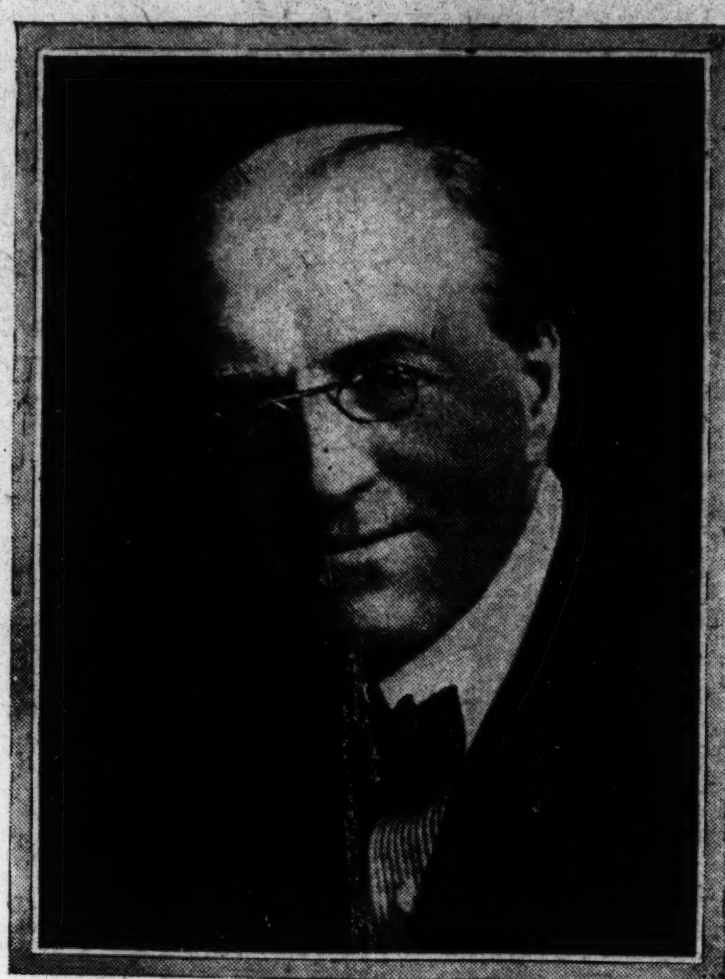
Hayden, Stone & Co.: The action of the market, in the face of actual and threatened trouble, testifies to the belief of the majority in the soundness of underlying conditions, and to further improvement in conditions. When these troubles are dissipated, we can only say that, in this instance, we quite agree with the majority and, consequently, would expect that the market will anticipate the larger profits that will materialize.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The present is clearly a buyer's market. Those having funds with which to buy stocks could hardly have wished for more unsettling influences than those recently experienced, such as the decline and threatened bankruptcy of foreign currencies and governments; failure of the Genoa and Hague conferences; textile, coal, and railroad strikes; nomination of radicals to Congress; threatened tie-up of transportation; cut in crude petroleum; salt water in Mexican wells; tariff and bonus debates; and, as stocks refuse to go down in the face of such factors, only one inference can be drawn—that they are to advance.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, July 22.—Wholesale dry goods business is still dominated by seasonal requirements, although the advance business in wool dress goods is very satisfactory, retailers' commitments covering both novelties and staple lines. The cotton goods market is very firm at present, with all operators keenly watching the cotton crop situation. More satisfactory crop conditions in the agricultural section have improved retailers' fill-in demands.

TECHOSLOVAKIA MEAT PROBLEM
A good market for canned meats now exists in Czechoslovakia, where a shortage of meat has caused the Ministry of Public Food Supply to prohibit meat exports and to favor the importation of canned meats, and also frozen beef from Denmark and pork from Argentina. Trade Commissioner Gerlinger, Prague, has just informed the United States Department of Commerce.



Photograph by Elliott & Fry, Ltd., London

Sir Peter Rylands

SIR PETER RYLANDS, managing director of Rylands Brothers Ltd., the well-known Lancashire and Cheshire firm of wire rope manufacturers, and former president of the Federation of British Industries, started out with the intention of being a barrister. He was called to the bar in 1894 and practiced on the northern circuit for four years before taking over the management of Rylands Brothers Ltd. from his father, Mr. Peter Rylands, the founder of the firm.

The son soon made his mark in the business. Two years after he entered it, he became president of the Iron and Steel Manufacturers Association—a post which he still holds. He also saw the necessity of procuring supplies of the various materials required for his industry and he therefore planned and carried through an amalgamation of the interests with the Partington Steel & Iron Company, Pearson & Knowles Coal & Iron Company, and the Moss Hall Coal Company, which substantially increased the importance of his company.

During the war, Sir Peter turned his attention to making the submarine nets, which were so largely used to combat the German U-boat campaign. He was also instrumental in founding the Federation of British Industries—the organization which was set up in 1916 to correlate and look after the interest of British manufacturers at home and abroad.

Sir Peter became president of this body in 1919 and under his auspices it undertook many notable enterprises, including a permanent trade exhibition of British goods in Brussels and a trade mission ship which is carrying samples of British manufacture to all the principal ports of the world.

Busy as he is, Sir Peter manages to find time for sport. He is also a magistrate on the local bench at Warrington in Cheshire, where he lives. Although not in Parliament, Sir Peter is keenly interested in political questions and has latterly devoted much of his time to attempts to obtain lower taxation for industry. He declares that until the present crushing burden of taxation is lifted no real trade recovery can be expected.

CHANGE OF VIEW
WITH RESPECT TO
ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Opinion of Attorney-General on
Steel Merger Regarded
Significant

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The opinion rendered by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, upholding the legality of the proposed merger of three or more steel companies, is a landmark in the trend away from the anti-trust laws which has been noticeable for some time.

Attacks upon the Federal Trade Commission in Congress and the effort to have it done away with in the reorganization of the Government, which has never been completed, were a part of the program. The Federal Trade Commission, while being without power to do anything definite, was able to affect public opinion and to exercise a certain restraint by its investigations and reports. That was why members of the Senate and others, who believed that the time had come to remove all limits from business enterprise, were in favor of the abolition of the Federal Trade Commission.

A Change of View

"Combinations in restraint of trade," which were regarded as a public menace are no longer looked upon in that way by many of the influential men in public life, who feel that a change had been wrought by the war and the consequent enlargement of the opportunities of the United States in world trade and commerce. Combination—members of the Administration have said, are necessary in order that the United States may compete successfully in the world's markets. Contrary to restraining trade, they will amplify it, they contend.

Orators in the Senate today with the exception of Mr. Borah at times, Mr. La Follette and Mr. New, and then Mr. Norris, and one or two others, devote their powers to laudation of American business enterprise, and urge that it be given every possible encouragement and assistance by the Government. The railroads have had their turn, a ship subsidy is asked for and the tariff is being adjusted in the interest of big business, insofar as conducting sectional interests will permit.

Rumors of Mergers

For several months the air has been filled with rumors of mergers. Echoes of the stock markets all the air in the neighborhood of the seat of government. The less important of the proposed mergers were told to keep under until the biggest one got a clean bill. Now that the ruling has been made by the head of the Department of Justice, approving the merging of the chief rivals of the United States Steel, the consequence of which, it is stated, will be the dividing of the business of

the country between the two big combinations on an agreed basis, the other would-be mergers are expected to rear their heads again and a big day may be expected in business manipulation. It is all very different from the time when so much was heard about competition being "the life of trade."

There are persons in Washington who feel that the Government is going too hard and too far with big business, but they have little opportunity at present to check the momentum already gained. Even the farmers' bloc has its own combinations and interest in others, which shackle the activity that the agricultural element would at one time have displayed in opposition to maneuvers on the part of big business backed up by the Government.

PROPOSED STEEL
MERGERS LEGAL

WASHINGTON, July 22.—H. M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, yesterday informed the Senate that in his opinion the proposed merger of the Bethlehem and Lackawanna Steel companies and that of the Midvale, Republic and Inland companies would not be in violation either of the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, or the Webb Act.

He declined, however, to render an opinion as to whether those consolidations would constitute a violation of the Federal Trade Act.

FEDERAL RAILWAY
EXPENDITURES

Expenditures by the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30 on account of Federal control of the transportation system and Transportation Act totaled \$250,950,643, compared with \$730,711,669 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921. Railroad expenditures were reduced by \$266,636,606 on account of deposits by the Railroad Administration representing proceeds of sales of equipment trust notes acquired under the federal control act, and were further reduced by \$123,783,487 on account of deposits of proceeds of sale or collection of other securities acquired under federal control act or Transportation Act. As receipts from the Railroad Administration exceeded payments to roads, the Government shows an excess of credits for the year of \$139,469,480. In seven of the 12 months credits to the Administration from sales of securities exceeded disbursements.

BIG CAR ORDERS

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has ordered 500 70-ton steel gondola cars from the Standard Steel Company and 500 cars of the same kind from the Pressed Steel Car Company; also five all-steel baggage cars and five all-steel combination baggage and mail cars from the American Car & Foundry Company.

POND CREEK COAL EARNINGS

The Pond Creek Coal Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1922, net profits available for dividends of \$316,824, equal to \$1.48 a share on the 212,920 shares of stock.

HOLLAND'S STATE
REVENUES LARGER
AND MONEY EASY

Interest Rates Lower, Savings
Larger and Unemployment
Decreasing

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Increasing state revenues, decreased unemployment, better crop conditions with little change in the cost of living are among the important features of the Netherlands situation according to cabled information to the Department of Commerce, from United States Trade Commissioner Adams at The Hague, and Consul-General Anderson at Rotterdam.

On July 3 the bank note circulation of the Netherlands Bank amounted to 1,000,000,000 gulden, compared with a metallic reserve of 613,000,000 gulden. These figures, show practically no change from the circulation and reserve reported on May 8, and indicate a slight deflation when compared with a total bank note circulation of 1,017,000,000 gulden at the beginning of the year.

Exchange and Interest

The exchange rate of the Dutch gulden was quoted at \$0.3973 on July 7 (demand rate on New York), having increased in value on the New York market by about \$0.02 from \$0.3650 at the beginning of the year (par \$0.4020).

The gulden rate on New York touched a low point in November, 1920, when it was quoted at \$0.2925, but this drop was followed by a steady rise to \$0.3229 the following May. Except for a further drop to \$0.3178 (average for July, 1921) its value has since been characterized by a steady rise to around \$0.3800 during the past three months.

Decrease of Interest Rate
It has been announced that the Bank of the Netherlands has decreased the interest for loans on home securities, foreign securities, and advances in current account, by 1 per cent, to 4½ per cent, and 5 per cent, and 6½ per cent, respectively.

State Revenues

State revenues for the period from Jan. 1 to the end of May of this year have totaled 179,200,000 gulden as compared with 174,100,000 gulden for the corresponding period of last year and shows a slight excess when compared with the five months' current budget estimate of 179,000,000 gulden. At the beginning of April the total revenues of the country were 3,073,000 gulden above the revenues for the same period of last year, although somewhat below the estimates for the current year. At the end of April the excess over last year had fallen to 606,000 gulden and was considerably below the estimates for the current year.

Decreases were especially noticeable in the items of registration fees, tax on incomes and bonuses, stamp duty and duty on the slaughtering of cattle. A marked increase in the state revenues for May, however, brought the total for the year slightly above the current budget estimate for the first five months.

The average quotation of two bank and eight miscellaneous shares on June 22, 1922, was 187 as compared with 202½ on May 3, while the average quotation of ten bonds on the above dates was 87½ and 87½ respectively. Bond issues of all classes for June totaled 5,000,000 gulden as compared with a total issue of 23,000,000 in May.

Business Conditions

The postal savings banks of the Netherlands report a total deposit of 45,000,000 gulden for May of this year in comparison with a total deposit of 44,000,000 gulden for May last year.

Business failures for the week ended June 30 totaled 51 as contrasted with 44 for the corresponding period of last year. In the period from Jan. 1 to June 30 business failures have totaled 1671, compared with 1917 for the corresponding period of last year.

On June 24, unemployment in the Netherlands totaled 52,000 in comparison with 76,000 unemployed on Jan. 7 of this year. Trade groups which showed the heaviest unemployment in the latter part of June were the building trades, with 8000 of their members idle and the metal trades who also reported 8000 idle.

The index figure for wholesale prices at the end of May stood at 138 in comparison with 133 at the end of April and 207 at the end of May, 1921. (100 equals the average price of 33 articles over the period from 1901 to 1910.)

The Dutch railways report a loss of 30,000,000 gulden, for the year 1921, inclusive of the 5 per cent which the State guarantees to the share holders. Of this amount 17,000,000 gulden represents the deficit of the Holland Railway, while the remaining 13,000,000 gulden falls to the account of the State Railways.

BRITISH WOOL
STOCKS DECREASE

A reduction of 115,745 bales in the British stocks of raw wool during the month of June was reported to the United States Department of Commerce by Acting Commercial Attaché Cobb at London. Total stocks on hand on June 30 were stated at 1,301,000 bales.

Australian stocks, with the exception of merino combing, which has declined 16,831 bales, remain practically unchanged. Australian crossbreds also showed a decline of 12,000 bales. New Zealand crossbreds were reduced 34,000 bales, mostly low and medium.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA CO. SOLD
LONDON, July 22.—By provision in agreement with the Union Government of South Africa, which must be consummated by March 31, 1924, the Chartered Company of British South Africa will receive £6,326,500 cash, or equivalent, for the Southern Rhodesia Company, and retains the whole of the mineral and other commercial rights and interests in fact.

Rubber in Paper May
Improve Its Utility

PAPER manufacturers in all parts of the world are becoming interested in a recent invention for using rubber latex (the milk of the rubber tree) in making paper, says the paper division of the United States Department of Commerce. The process involved, which has already been patented in England, was invented by Frederick Kaye, a fellow of the Royal Chemical Society. The Department of Commerce has been in communication with Mr. Kaye through the department's London representative. He has sent 500 gallons of latex, which is being distributed to manufacturers who arranged with the paper division for defraying the cost of transportation from the East Indian plantations. These manufacturers are desirous of making experiments to determine the possibilities of its improving the various kinds of paper which they make. The United States Bureau of Standards will also conduct experiments, and will publish its results for the general information of the paper industry.

Experiments already made in England show that small percentages of rubber latex in the paper considerably increases its strength and its ability to be folded frequently without deterioration at the fold.

Increase in the water-proof qualities of the paper, and improvement in its texture and "feel" are also reported. Whether or not in actual commercial paper production it will pay to use latex to obtain these improvements in the product, can only be decided by many tests.

RUBBER EXPORTS
OF INDO-CHINA

Grading Has Made Product
More Salable

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The rubber production of Indo-China is now entering a phase where the quality and quantity will demand attention. The older plantations are now run by experts from the Dutch Colonies, and modern plants are turning out a product that is superior to the old.

Consul Lelaland L. Smith, Saigon, in a recent report to the United States Department of Commerce, states that up to the present time all of the rubber produced has been sent to France or to Singapore, where it is graded with local rubber and sold as a Singapore product.

The Indo-China production has been so unimportant that there has been no planters' association, or guaranteed export grades, a fact that has mitigated against selling to America. This condition is now being remedied and the Saigon exporters are now confident that they have a uniform and superior product for exportation. The deep of the soil in Cochinchina is greatly superior to that of Java and Singapore. The terrain is rolling, devoid of stone, and can all be cultivated. Land in Java is very rough. Also, the raw land is simply covered with bamboo and can be quickly cleared and immediately placed under cultivation. Land can also be had in large tracts from the Government on concession.

The labor situation is more favorable to the producers than that found in any other rubber-growing district due to the co-operation of the local government. Labor is not allowed to organize. Java must import labor from Sumatra at a cost of about 300 for one, while labor is brought from other Indo-China provinces at a cost of \$35, Saigon, for three years. The breaking of a contract by a native is cause for penal punishment by the Government.

ENGLAND'S MILK
DELIVERY SYSTEM

England's ancient system of milk deliveries is gradually being brought to a more moderate plane and if popular agitation now going on has any effect, it will only be a question of time before customers will be assured of cleaner milk. American Consul Smith, Bristol, informs the Department of Commerce.

To insure a clean supply, the "milk perambulator" with its uncovered pail and dipper must go, along with the shipping cans which now fail to protect their contents from dust and rain. American manufacturers of dairy apparatus may be called upon shortly for assistance.

JUNE SPINDLAGE LARGER

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Department of Commerce reports \$1,877,015 active spindles in June compared with \$1,653,961 in May and \$2,760,904 in June, 1921.

We Recommend for Investment

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.

5% Equipment Trust Certificates

Dated August 1, 1922 Due August 1, 1929-37

A total issue of \$6,750,000 against new equipment costing \$9,000,000.

At prices to yield from 5% to 5.25%

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire St.
216 Berkeley St.
BOSTON 7

Founded in 1855

10 Weybosset St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

18 Broad St.

45 East 42nd St.

NEW YORK

GOOD SHOWING
OF AMERICAN
TELEPHONE CO.

Six Months' Earnings Indicate
Good Margin Over
Dividends

Since the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s six months' statement was made public a few days ago, investment demand for the stock has increased. This has been evident in the activity in the stock which sold at 122, a new high on the present upward curve. New shareholders continue to be registered at the rate of 100 daily.

The report for the half year showed an estimated surplus of \$32,364,133 after charges and taxes, equivalent to \$5.76 a share on the \$52,500,483 average capital stock. This compares with \$25,512,103, or \$5.95 a share on the \$454,328,000 capital stock in the corresponding period of 1921.

On this basis the company will earn in 1922 about \$11.50 a share, with a comfortable margin over the \$9 dividend.

Reflects Better Conditions

The statement for the first six months indicates that the company has already reflected better general business conditions. Surplus after dividends on June 30 was \$7,078,384, compared with \$7,573,506 for the corresponding period of 1921.

In other words the company showed undivided profits of only \$500,000 less than last year in spite of paying dividends in the first six months of 1922 totaling \$25,235,847, compared with \$18,939,596 distributed in the 1921 period. The dividend rate was 8 per cent on \$52,500,483 stock for the current six months, compared with 8 per cent on \$45,428,000 for the first quarter and 9 per cent for the second quarter of 1921, the quarterly dividend having been increased from 2 to 2½ per cent during the period.

Dividends from subsidiary companies for the first half of this year totaled \$31,754,388, compared with \$18,414,407. This was a result of increased stock holdings in associated companies, on notes or subscriptions by the parent company to subsidiaries' new share issues.

The earnings for the six months, as usual, take no account of undistributed equities in subsidiaries, since the latter do not distribute all their profits, but carry substantial balances to surplus and reserves.

Strong Cash Position

It is not generally understood what a relatively small return must be made on actual capital investment in plant to show the dividends on American Telephone fully earned. It is in this situation which adds strength to the investment value of the company's securities. The return on a 6 per cent stock on book value of plant of the associated companies together with earnings from other investments, would mean 12 per cent on the parent company's stock.

The cash position of the company is much stronger than last year, when it was somewhere lower than \$200 million. On Dec. 31 last the company had \$29,391,077 United States certificates of indebtedness.

Today it has considerably more than enough cash on hand to take care of the \$50,000,000 three-year 4 per cent notes which fall due Oct. 1. No new financing is contemplated at this time.

GENERAL MOTORS
ESTIMATED INCOME
FOR SIX MONTHS

General Motors Corporation's estimated income account for six months ended June 30, 1922, showing \$1.20 a share earned on 20,550,590 common shares, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Net earnings	\$25,116,481	\$12,239,481
Interest, fed. tax, etc.	5,119,030	1,959,932
Net profits	20,000,000	10,279,549
G M prop. thereof	23,397,391	9,406,678
Prof and deb. divs.	3,158,000	2,127,125
Surplus	26,555,391	11,605,723

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA ARE GROWING BETTER

Increased Bank Clearings and Expansion in Deposits Are Favorable Signs

WASHINGTON, July 22—Cables advised received at the Department of Commerce from United States Commissioner Sanger, Melbourne, states that the financial and commercial situation in Australia continues to improve as shown by the increased bank clearances and the increased checking and savings deposits in banks. A continued increase in the favorable balance of trade is shown.

Labor conditions remain unsettled. The cost of living continues to climb. The rate of exchange quoted on the pound in Melbourne has declined to \$4.46 on July 15 compared with \$4.47 on June 18.

Both checking and savings deposits in banks continue to increase and bank clearances are also increasing. The financial condition is favorable and shows an indication of continued domestic activity.

The Federal Government finances for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows a large deficit. The expenditures for the year were \$56,100,000, compared with \$56,972,674 for the fiscal year June 30, 1921. The revenues for the year were about \$53,800,000 compared with \$57,766,195 for the previous year.

Foreign Trade for May
The monthly returns of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs for May indicate a better condition of foreign trade over the preceding month. Total imports of \$3,310,000 for May showed a decrease from the April figure, which was \$10,280,000. Total exports for May were valued at \$11,580,000 compared with \$10,900,000 for April. The May trade shows a balance favorable to Australia of \$2,270,000.

The distribution of the April foreign trade just made public indicates that imports from the United States during that month amounted to \$204,000 of the total, showing a large increase in imports and a small decrease in exports over the previous month.

The labor outlook is still discouraging. The unemployment situation has not changed and the opposition against the Labor Arbitration Board is growing. Although there are repeated threats of serious strikes because of wage reductions, it is unlikely that any will occur of great importance.

Living Costs
The cost of living registered an increase of 2.70 per cent in May as compared with April of 1 1/2 per cent, a fact which shows continued labor difficulties, as wages are based upon the Commonwealth statistician's retail index number. The Melbourne wholesale index number for May is given as 1546, compared with 1482 in April on the basis of 1000 for July, 1914.

Immigration continues normal. The Government and state governments are offering many inducements to immigrants from England.

The stock of free wool not yet sold on July 1 is 182,000 bales. The stock of B. A. W. R. A. not yet sold June 1 was 891,000 bales, compared with 952,000 bales on May 1. The estimate of the new season's production of all grades of Australian wool to July 1, as based on arrivals in stores is 649,000 bales.

The stock of automobiles cannot be ascertained, but it is thought to be very light. The outlook, however, for increased sales is very good.

New Zealand May Exports
The total imports for the month of May was \$2,480,000, as compared with \$2,536,479 in April, according to cable dispatches from Trade Commissioner Sanger. The total exports for the same period were \$4,580,000, compared with \$5,308,109 for April. This gives New Zealand a favorable balance of trade of \$2,100,000 for the month of May, even with the slight decrease in the imports and exports.

The significant exports for the month of May in New Zealand were:

Wool.....	1,214,000	3,360,653	1,875,204
Butter.....	435,000	436,434	654,214
Cheese.....	435,000	1,171,600	674,549
Mutton.....	346,000	240,861	421,691
Lambs.....	830,000	484,591	538,979

FARMER FORGING AHEAD RAPIDLY
CHICAGO, July 21—"Country districts are definitely out of the woods," says Vice-President Van Vechten, of Continental & Commercial National Bank. "The farmer is forging ahead rapidly. Talk that prosperity is being held back by him is no longer true. He has money; but spends carefully."

"Country banks are paying off loans rapidly both here and at reserve banks. In addition, we daily receive remittances for the War Finance Corporation and Live Stock Finance Corporation. Liquidation of these loans is very significant, as they were renewable for as long as 2 1/2 years."

"Our reports from the country are encouraging without exception. The only over-extension that remains is in spots where bank loans are being made involved in the land boom. But even these are being cleared up, and not more than one in 100 banks will be forced to take losses. Farm land is beginning to move again, and while prices are considerably lower than peak figures, they still are high enough, in most cases, to cover bank loans by a comfortable margin."

RISE IN PRICE OF PIECE GOODS
The recent rapid rise in the price of raw cotton was reflected by a substantial upward movement in piece goods and yarns in Lancashire. Uncertainty as to the limit of rise is causing manufacturers to be exceedingly cautious in closing contracts, says Trade Commissioner Butler, London.

NO BUTTER POOL IN NEW ZEALAND

Producers Not United—Oppose London Merchant Tactics

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 20 (Special Correspondence)—The attempt to form a butter pool in New Zealand has failed, chiefly because the South Island producers refused to enter the scheme. The great majority of the North Island dairy companies, representing more than two-thirds of the Dominion output of butter, had agreed to the pool, but they do not feel able to proceed without the co-operation of the southerners. This does not mean that the old methods of handling New Zealand's dairy produce will be continued unchanged. The companies and the farmers are fairly well agreed that reforms are necessary and the whole matter remains under discussion.

If the meat pool is a success, the dairy producers probably will take up the pooling proposition again. As an alternative they may agree to establish a system of auctions sales in New Zealand on the lines of the wool sales. They seem almost unanimously determined that the London merchants shall not have a free hand in the marketing of the butter.

In the past the merchants have either bought the butter in New Zealand, making seasonal contracts with factories, or have received it in London on consignment. The complaint of the producers is that the merchants have been at no pains to introduce New Zealand butter to the consumers, that they have used much of it for blending with inferior butters, and that they have made exorbitant profits. The charges appear to be justified, but the producers in the Dominion have much organizing to do yet before they can get into direct touch with the consumers in Britain, and in the meantime a dispute with the merchants may prove a rather serious matter.

The strongest card at the disposal of the producers is their ability to concentrate New Zealand's butter trade, through their dairy associations, into the hands of a limited number of merchants, thus providing those merchants with a monopoly worth bargaining for. More than \$6,000,000 worth of butter was exported during the recent summer and autumn and production is continuing in the mid-winter months.

PLAN TO POOL AFRICAN SUGAR

WASHINGTON, July 22—In the report of the commission appointed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to investigate conditions surrounding the sugar-cane industry in that country are recommendations for a central committee, or sales board, to control the importation of sugar, with provision that sugars may be freely imported from abroad in order to check any danger of a monopoly; for a rebate on the duty assessed on the sugar content of jam, etc., when the Government control is ended; that Mozambique sugar no longer be allowed to be imported into the Transvaal free of duty; that the Government control prices for another year; and for the establishment of one or more experimental and research stations for the scientific study of cane cultivation, the cost of which should be shared by the industry and the Government.

The commission does not recommend the continuance of a permanent system of Government control of exports and imports of sugar and the fixing of prices of sugar by the Government; an amendment of the dumping clause in the customs act to permit the prohibition of the importation of sugars at a price lower than the ascertained cost of production; nor special railway rates on exported sugars, according to United States Vice Consul Pissar, Cape Town.

MACHINE TOOL CONSOLIDATION

The Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, recently organized by the merger of six of the large machine tool companies—Hilles & Jones Company, Wilmington, Del.; Newton Machine Works, Inc., Philadelphia; Betts Machine Company, Inc., Rochester; Ingle Machine Company, Rochester; the Colburn Machine Tool Company, Cleveland, O.; and Modern Tool Company, Erie, Pa.—has a capitalization of 100,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred, of which 61,370 are outstanding; and 200,000 shares of common, no par, \$25.00 outstanding. There is also an issue of \$3,600,000 20-year 7 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds.

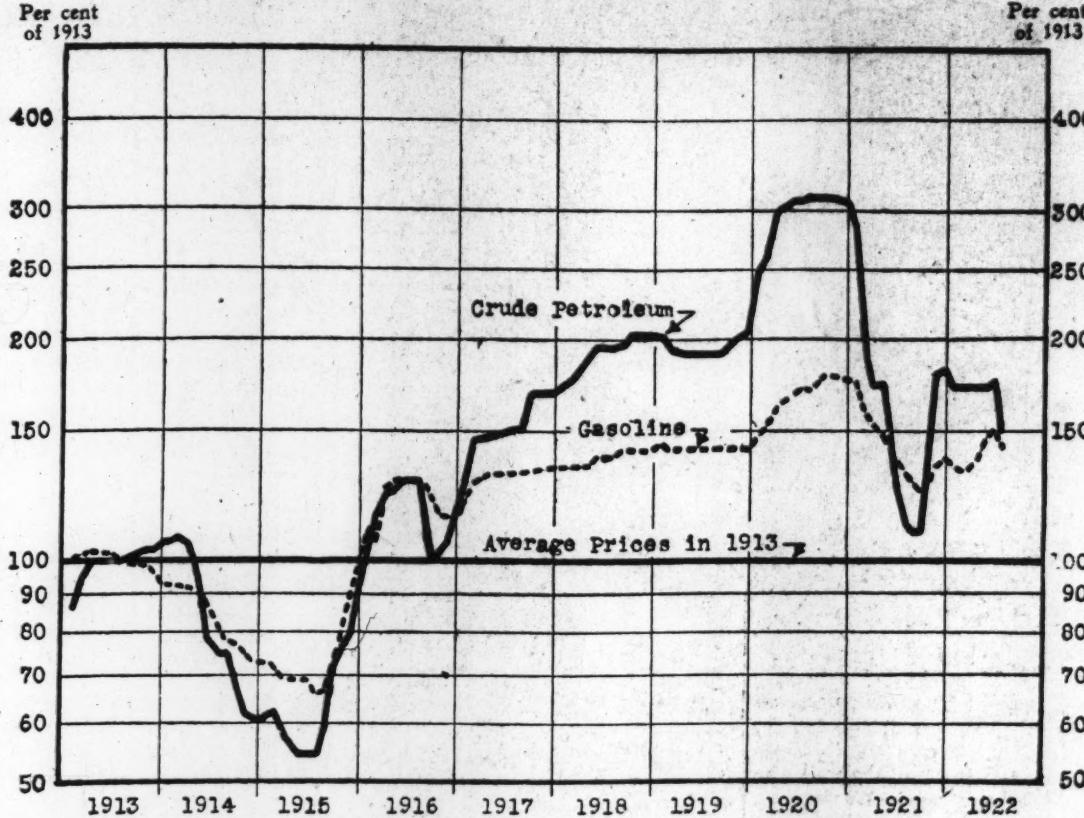
The average annual earnings of the merged companies, after depreciation and other reserves, from Jan. 1, 1916, to April 30, 1922, inclusive, were \$1,023,015, after deducting a loss of \$768,394 in 1921, largely due to inventory adjustments.

The new corporation manufactures machine tools, equipment for railroad and locomotive shops, shipyards, boiler shops, structural steel fabricating and automobile plants, as well as other industrial metal working establishments. The companies in consolidation have been in operation an average of 45 years.

The merger has been under way for many months. The originators of the idea, C. K. Lassiter, formerly vice-president of the American Locomotive Company, and president of new corporation, and his associates, have had the plan under consideration for a number of years. Work in the present merger began in November last. Waldo H. Marshall, chairman of the board, was formerly president of the American Locomotive Company.

ITALIAN HEMP ACREAGE LESS
The United States Department of Commerce is informed by Consul DeMay that the 1922 hemp acreage of the Florence district, which produces about one-half of all the hemp grown in Italy, is estimated at 70,000 acres, compared with 101,000 in 1921.

OIL PRICES DOWN TO GENERAL PRICE LEVEL



The price of crude petroleum, as shown in the chart above, has always fluctuated more violently than the price of gasoline. The present cut in prices bears some resemblance to the minor price reaction of 1916, which followed conditions somewhat similar to those which have prevailed in 1921 and the first half of 1922. At the present time the average price of gasoline throughout the United States, expressed as a percentage of its price in 1913, stands at 144, while the average price of 404 commodities as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is 150 for the month of June. The price of crude petroleum, on a comparable basis, now registers 152.

These oil prices are now almost coincident with the country's wholesale price level, although the cost of producing crude petroleum has increased to a notable degree since 1913 owing to the growing necessity for deeper drilling. The index numbers of prices shown in the chart above were calculated by Joseph E. Pogue from weekly quotations.

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CHINA'S FINANCES ALLOW MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Abnormal Demand for Silver Specie Due to Political Uncertainties

WASHINGTON, July 22—In a cable report to the United States Department of Commerce, Commercial Attaché Arnold says that an outstanding event of importance has been the Chinese approval of the international audit and control for government foreign loans. The condition of China's finances, he states, is well reflected in the present attempt to utilize the estimated increased income from the new customs tariff now under revision as security for a bond issue to cover defaulted government loans.

The Shanghai banks stock of silver for July was \$74,000,000, Mexican, an increase of \$12,000,000 over stocks for the month of June, 1922. The amount for July is the normal amount. An abnormal demand for the Chinese for silver specie, due to political uncertainties, the native refusal to accept the huge amount of debased copper coins in circulation, and the large amount of variously discounted paper notes, has created a demand for silver in the China market quite unusual at this season. Money is more plentiful than during the month of June but credits are difficult to negotiate on anything but unquestionably first-class security.

Financial Position
British interests have loaned \$1,500,000, Mexican, to Chinese cotton mills. In answer to a recent petition of the Japanese residents of Manchuria to the home government for a loan of 20,000,000 yen the Imperial Government has granted a loan of 2,000,000 gold yen at 7 per cent interest for long-term development work in Manchuria.

A recent decision of the Chinese Government has declared that all future loans to the Chinese Government railways shall be invalid unless certified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The suggestion made of international audit and control for Government of China loans has been favorably received by the Chinese Cabinet and the modern Chinese banks.

Canton Government notes issued to the extent of some \$20,000,000, Mexican, are now at a 45 per cent discount. The modern Chinese banks at Canton are still closed to the public.

The directors of the reorganized Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are attempting to cover loans aggregating \$50,000,000, Mexican, due from the Chinese Government by bonds secured on the new revised Chinese maritime customs revenues.

Foreign Trade and Crops
Declared exports from Shanghai to the United States for the first six months of 1922 total \$22,000,000 gold exported in the form of gold bars. The principal articles of export for 1922 are silks, skins, hides, and laces. The principal items of export from Hankow to the United States are wood, oil and goat skins.

China cotton stocks on hand are estimated at 50,000 bales. The demand at present is not good owing to the large stocks of cotton yarn now held by Chinese. The outlook for a normal cotton crop is good.

In 1921 silk and silk manufactures to the value of \$13,380,078 were exported to the United States from China, and the indications are that 1922 exports will exceed those of a year ago. The crop outlook in Shanghai and Canton districts is very good. The Manchurian soybean crop is slightly above normal.

Iron and steel imports are very quiet. The sale is reported of 500 tons of United States foundry iron sold in Shanghai. Shanghai stocks of re-enforcing bars is estimated at 5000 tons.

The construction at Hangchow of an electrical installation of 2000 kilo-

Syrian Jam in Sheets Liked by Europeans

THE ancient Damascus oasis of Syria still bears abundantly and now modern commercial methods are employed in cultivating the fruit trees, which have been blooming there for centuries. Apricots constitute the most important fruit crop, American Consul Charles E. Allen, at Damascus, informs the Department of Commerce.

The fruit is marketed in four forms—the fresh, which is sold locally; apricot paste; dried apricots, and apricot nuts or seeds. Apricot paste is prepared by mashing the fruit to a pulp, straining out the seeds and sun-drying the resultant product on a board until it becomes hard. It then resembles a large sheet of leather and is so sufficient pliability to permit of its being rolled.

English and German jam manufacturers are eager to purchase this paste. A cooking oil is pressed from the apricot kernels.

EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORTS GREATER

WASHINGTON, July 22—The Textile Division of the Department of Commerce reports that exports of cotton from Egypt during June of this year were 39,300,000 pounds compared with only a little over 24,000,000 pounds in June, 1921, and 28,000,000 in 1920. For the six months ending with June of this year the quantity exported was over 90,000,000 pounds greater than for the same period of last year but nearly 25,000,000 pounds short of the first half year of 1921.

Arrivals of ginned cotton at Alexandria were nearly 5,000,000 pounds less in June of this year than in the corresponding month last year. For the six months ending with June, however, this year's arrivals were about 8,500,000 greater than the corresponding period for the year previous.

Stocks on hand on June 30, just past, were 183,800,000 pounds while in 1921 on that date there were 196,971,588 pounds.

AMERICAN COTTON GOODS IN CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 22—American cotton piece goods are meeting serious competition in China from Europe and Asia, according to advices received from Commercial Attaché Arnold, Shanghai.

British and Japanese cotton interests are putting their own organizations in the field so that cotton machinery manufacturers, cotton goods manufacturers and cotton merchants, are operating as a unit. Manchester manufacturers contemplate placing branch houses in China as distributing agencies.

SAXONY HOSIERY EXPORTS
WASHINGTON, July 22—Declared hosiery exports for January-March, 1922, from Saxony to the United States, totaled 324,243 dozen pairs, valued at \$298,927, states a recent report received at the Department of Commerce from Consul Dreyfus, Dresden. Of this number 304,000 were cotton, 13,000 silk, 6600 artificial silk and 300 dozen wool.

COKE PRODUCTION
PITTSBURGH, July 21—Production of coke in the Connellsville region during the week ended July 15 was estimated at 63,290 tons, an increase of 10,000 tons, compared with a decrease of 16,390 the preceding week. Connellsville produced 56,020, an increase of \$150, and lower Connellsville 7900, an increase of \$150. Prices range from \$5.50 to \$6.

munities. When the definite statement of the needs of one farmer reaches the exchange, the director compares it with the listings on file and notifies each party, keeping in mind always the saving to the buyer through lower transportation charges if he can buy within a reasonable distance of his station. The buyer is thus given a wider market from which to select and the seller has better opportunity of getting what his stock is worth.

The director of the Exchange is Prof. D. H. Otis of Madison. Professor Otis is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, in which institution he served as professor of animal husbandry and dairy husbandry for several years.

The Exchange has grown each year and as its activities become better known and its reputation established, it is believed it will exert great influence for better agriculture in Wisconsin. It has already developed the means of the state farmers until today it virtually comprises the whole country.

AMERICAN FILMS DOMINATE MARKET IN AUSTRALIA

WASHINGTON, July 22—Practically 90 per cent of all the motion picture films shown in Australia are produced in the United States. Consul Henry Balch, Adelaide, reporting to the Department of Commerce says that Sydney, New South Wales, is the importing center for practically all pictures shown in the country. All the leading American film companies have agencies in Sydney which supply the films throughout the Commonwealth.

Moving picture theaters are extensively patronized in all parts of Australia. In Adelaide five theaters, with seating capacities averaging about 2000 each, procure their films direct from the Sydney agencies. After the films are shown in these principal theaters they are then redistributed to the numerous smaller places in Adelaide and throughout the State for further use.

The admission rates of the best moving picture theaters in Adelaide range between 3d. for small children up to 2s. for adults, as the minimum and maximum rates.

There is a demand in South Australia, as well as elsewhere throughout the Commonwealth, for films showing news events of the world. Arrangements could be made with theater managers to supply Australian news events in film form for exhibition in the United States should such service be desired.

England ranks second as a source of supply, but the imports from the United States are nearly ten times as great as those coming from England.

BUSINESS TREND IS IRREGULAR

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Industry is more irregular, with the railway strike, and the coal tieup throwing deeper shadows upon manufacturing interests, whose need for fuel is weekly becoming more pressing.

The refusal of the coal miners' unions to accept arbitration has been a big disappointment to the country, and this feeling has been accentuated by knowledge of the fact that the railway shippers' strike has been so conducted, by delaying both loaded and empty cars in transit, as to deprive essential industries of badly-needed fuel.

Coal trade authorities report something like a scramble for fuel, with accompanying anxious price bidding for supplies, which has proved a big burden for some of the less favorably situated consumers. So far the iron and steel trades have been hardest hit, especially in the neighborhood of the most strongly unionized mines. Aside from strikes the outlook is generally favorable, especially as western crops have held all of their recent promise.

DEAR HIDES AND CHEAP LEATHER STILL PREVAIL

Tanners Seem Unable to Give Adequate Reason for Advances

LONDON, July 8—The doleful tale of dear hides and cheap leather is still the song sung by tanners. Whatever the reason or reasons, hides continue on their upward course, and best ox are now selling from 7d to 8d per pound, with every prospect of a further advance.

Tanners seem unable to give adequate reasons for this, many simply saying there is a scarcity of good hides, and that if they did not buy they could not keep yards going. Others say if British tanners did not buy them, hides would only go abroad; but how this justifies the higher prices it is difficult to follow.

Meanwhile, establishment charges have largely increased, and labor, coal, taxes, repairs, etc., are very costly, whilst by-products are practically without value.

The cost of tanning cannot be less than 12d. per pound in the best yards, whilst in others it must run up as high as 18d., so that it is a puzzle to know how hides are being sold from market hides as low as 24d. per pound. However, tanners seem content to go on hoping for better days, and of late quite large parcels of South American hides have sold in Britain at the recent advanced prices.

Stocks Decreased
A visit to the Warrington and Liverpool yards shows that stocks have greatly decreased this last few months, and that in some cases consumers have had to pay quite 2d. advance for hides since hides began to advance.

The upper section remains stagnant, and tanners of box and willow are complaining more loudly than the sole leather men. Few are working full time, and the statement is frequently made that leather is being sold at less per foot than the cost of the raw material. This it is difficult to believe, although here and there one comes across bargain lots at very low prices, which are used as levers by buyers to force the prices of domestic stock down.

Chrome leather tanners are bewailing their lot, and, through their federation, are trying to induce the Government to stipulate for British chrome in army boots.

Imported Stock Best
Whilst there is a good deal of useless chatter going on in relation to propaganda work, the fact is, the imported stock is the best value—quality for quality—and the great American importing firms can guarantee regular runs of skins in a way which is not possible in Britain, owing to the small scale on which chrome tanning is worked.

The trade in suede is almost over, but there is a better demand for glacé kid and light willow calf. As the general trade is also better, with no industrial strike looming ahead, there is also an improved demand for heavy side leathers, and values are firm.

The shoe trade is fairly brisk, but has fallen off since the Whitman demand. Export is still cramped by the exchanges, but the outlook seems better.

COTTON GOODS LAW IN EGYPT
WASHINGTON, July 22—American Trade Commissioner Butler, London, in a report to the Department of Commerce, states that due to numerous cases of false labeling and marking of cotton goods imported into Egypt, the Egyptian Government has passed a law that cotton piece goods must be folded in uniform lengths of one yard or one meter or regular fractions thereof and the exact measurement of each piece plainly marked on the outside. Goods not conforming with the new rule will be subject to re-exportation.

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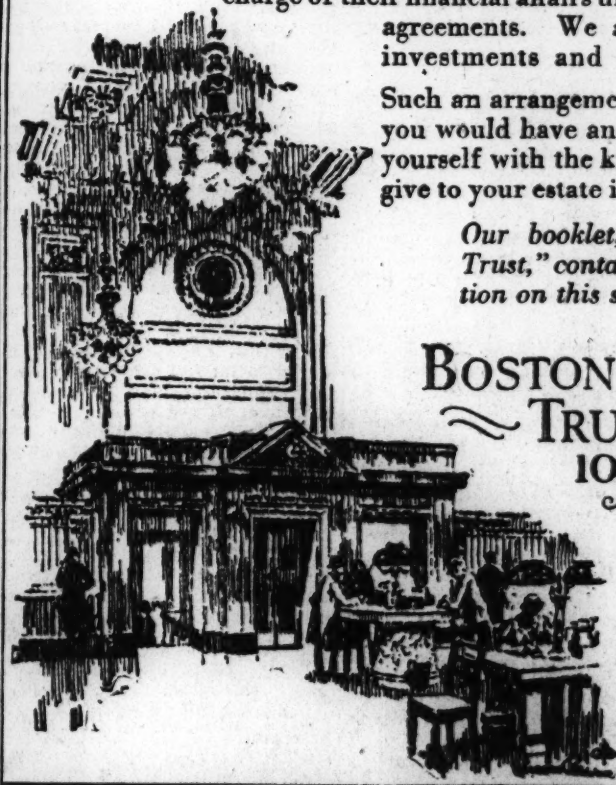
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INDIAN DELEGATE
WANTS AMNESTYMr. Sastri Criticizes Government
on Eve of Foreign Mission

CALCUTTA, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—During the last few days Srinarasa Sastri, who represented India at the Washington Conference, has made a couple of speeches, one at Bombay and one at Timia, which have excited much comment and some better feeling. Mr. Sastri has just left from Colombo for Australia, New Zealand, and Canada as the representative of the Indian Government to endeavor to secure better conditions of citizenship for Indians.

Mr. Sastri's last speech was made at a meeting of the Liberal Federation at Bombay. The speech was disappointing for one who holds such a reputation as a Moderate statesman and who has traveled so widely. He certainly condemned the non-co-operation fallacies in no unmeasured terms, but of call to constructive work there was no trace. "The road to peace was blocked by the imprisonment for various causes and various terms of some thing like 20,000 of their people."

He called for an amnesty for those whom inconspicuously he had up till then been denouncing in vigorous terms. He joined with the other Moderates in blaming the Government for using what are termed "repressive laws" to cope with disorder.

"The result was that even the liberal public and the Moderate group stood out of that co-operation to which they had previously pledged themselves."

Finally the speaker urged an "immediate advance in their governmental arrangements," ignoring the fact that the general verdict is that so far India has not made too appropriate a use of the considerable power granted her. He asked for a convention of representatives of all the councils and assemblies to meet to frame a new constitution without the necessity of scrapping the present one.

This speech at Simla, however, attracted more attention. It was delivered at an official banquet given in his honor by the Viceroy. Lord Reading, after eulogizing Mr. Sastri's record, referred with justifiable pride to India's constitutional progress during the last few years and to her presence on terms of equality at imperial conferences. Mr. Sastri, in reply, agreed that he, a non-official, being chosen to represent India in an international convention, showed the "extent to which the Government had in recent years completely identified itself with the people of India." He admitted gratefully that India was permitted, through her own representative, to treat with the Dominions as equals to equal; referred approvingly to Mr. Lloyd George's eloquence as insuring the passing of the "equality" resolution at the imperial conference, but added that he feared the home Government were going to use an adverse decision to Indian claims in East Africa.

BIG GREEK FARMS
MAY BE SPLIT UPAgrarian Bill Would Authorize
Their Partition and Sale

ATHENS, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—The proposed basis of the agrarian bill in Greece is the alienation of the great "chifliks," that agriculturalists without real estate can buy tracts from the big landowners. A chiflik is a huge farm belonging to one person, often consisting of whole villages, which in Greece are called katalaphoria, which means head villages. Macedonia and Thessaly are composed chiefly of these chifliks.

The following clauses are interested in this question.

- (1) The landowners.
- (2) The "Sempros," a class represented by a few men, who "go into partnership" with landowners, the latter offering capital, land, and farm animals, and the "Sempros" undertaking the management of the agriculture, woods, etc., of the estate.
- (3) The Mussulman element of Macedonia, constituting, it is said, 50 per cent of the landowners of chifliks in central Macedonia.
- (4) The monasteries, possessors of vast estates, reminding one of the Roman Empire lands.
- (5) The Greek Government, interested in the so-called "national estates," consisting of chifliks owned by the Government.

INDIAN COMMISSION
TAKES UP BOUNDARIES

CALCUTTA, May 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Frontier Commission, investigating whether the Frontier Province should join the Punjab, has made some trips beyond Peshawar to the border line, where particularly at this time the tribesmen are wont to carry on their vendettas against the British and against each other. The proceedings have largely taken the form of cross-examination of inexperienced witnesses by the expert Indian barristers on the commission.

The weight of European evidence is against the transfer. Objections were raised by a leading Muhammadan witness to the judicial and executive function being, in the Frontier Province, generally performed by the same officer.

Two other witnesses averred that the agitation in favor of amalga-

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GOOD RETURN ON \$6000 DOWN
A brick building situated on a high, well located corner, containing 4 suites, 4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath. For location and further particulars, contact with
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FOR SALE—Fine farm lands in high state of cultivation; splendid investment, as lands are located in the heart of the best farming country in Texas; correspondence solicited. MRS. WILLYE WILSON, 515 Sul Ross Street, Houston, Tex.

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Splendid Summer Cottage
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tion of the whole province was inspired by the local bar in the hope that at least judicial amalgamation might be secured.

Generally speaking, the weight of opinion seems decisively against amalgamation, though the feeling is not so strong against judicial amalgamation. Such feeling as there is in support comes from the city of Peshawar and the Hindus, who say they suffer most from tribal raids.

SOUTH AFRICA BOOTS
CONTINUE PROTECTED

CAPE TOWN, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—The Prime Minister, General Smuts, states that the Government does not intend making provision during this session for the free admission of light leathers used in the boot and shoe industry. Owing to the instability of manufacturing conditions overseas due to exchange and other reasons the Government has decided that on the whole the boot industry of this country could be best protected by the continuation of the license to import regulations for another year.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Violoncello Growing in Favor in America, Says Mr. van Vliet

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 10

TRAVELING on the Chautauqua circuit, I take it, has given Cornelius van Vliet, the violoncellist, the raciest and richest moments of his 11 years' American experience. At any rate, Chautauqua was a word he seemed to me to speak with more enthusiasm than any other, when I talked with him today at his apartment in Harlem. He has played as soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra under Oberholfer, and with the New York Philharmonic under Mengelberg, and he has appeared in recital in many of the large communities of the United States. But that was all in the day's work. It was not much different from playing as soloist with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra under Mahler and Weingartner and appearing in recital in the cities of Europe. It was no more than what a musician of high international standing does as a matter of course. But Chautauqua! Ah, there he got in contact with the people. There he found a response to his efforts at interpreting the masterworks of violoncello composition that he could regard as from the heart rather than from the head. There he could arouse in his listeners feelings of gladness and surprise; he did not have to maintain content with merely causing an impression of technical fitness and emotional propriety.

"How Do You Do It?"

"Such music we never heard around here before from the bull-fiddle, Mr. van Vliet. How do you do it?"

That is somewhat the way in which praise for his playing was expressed when he used to piece out his season of concert-hall work with a few weeks in the tents of Chautauqua. It is all over now, probably, because the New York Philharmonic, to which he belongs, has developed into an all-the-year institution, adding a series of summer performances at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York to its regular schedule. But if Mr. van Vliet has discontinued permanently going into what the showmen call the long grass, he still likes, if I understood him correctly, the Chautauquan sort of appreciation. He enjoys, for example, those genuine audiences which, on occasion, assemble under the auspices of college clubs. He takes pleasure, indeed, in winning the approval of any good gathering for serious music. He is especially happy when taking part as cellist in the New York Trio and presenting a program of chamber music to the applause of men; and whether he prefers an academic or a commercial crowd, I could not make out. But I think he takes great delight in seeing the American man of business attending concert, more and more every year, and going not only as an escort to the women of the family but as an interested listener as well.

Violoncello Recitals

Before the interview had proceeded far, I made bold to express myself somewhat unfavorably on the subject of violoncello recitals. It has become a convention with critics, anyway, to comment upon the cello as a poor instrument for solo use; and I ventured to observe that the worst recitals I ever heard, except by a few tenor singers, were by cellists. To carry provocation further, I remarked that the recital repertoire of the violoncello, as I was familiar with it, seemed very small; and I asked if it was necessary for players to present the same pieces over and over again.

"For good reasons," said Mr. van Vliet, "the cello has been unpopular in the United States. It has been badly played. But it is growing in favor, I am sure, because better performers are constantly coming forward. I am always glad myself when a new artist of first-rate ability enters the field. The more good executants and interpreters they are, the better for the reputation of the instrument. To mention a few points of delinquency, too many musicians play the cello in a dry, cold and passionless manner. They lack the proper temperament for soloists, as they would perhaps find out if they attempted to play the violin. But the truth is that a person must have as sensitive a temperamental make-up for the big instrument as for the little one."

Difficult to Play in Tune

"And then the melancholy aspect of the cello is a great drawback. Players very often give in to that, whereas they should strive with all their might to overcome it. Moreover, the instrument is very difficult to play in tune. You must have great strength of hand and finger, in order to stop the notes exactly according to your will and make passages of technical difficulty and brilliancy stand out clearly. The main thing, I always say to myself, is that the cello shall have vocal quality. The solo or recital cellist who succeeds, I find, is the one who makes his instrument sing."

Upon Mr. van Vliet's saying this, I was reminded of Enrico Caruso, the tenor, who used to put the formula just the other way around. Caruso, in the latter years of his career, contended that a voice—meaning a man's voice—must have an instrumental quality. He was wont to declare, in fact, that a voice, to produce the best effect, should sound like the violoncello.

Message to Audience

Distracted for a moment by the recollection of Caruso, and by the thought of how one department of music leans on another, I missed precisely what Mr. van Vliet next said. I have retained, however, the drift, which was that the composition and not the instrument chiefly counts; that, while he happens to play the

cello, he makes it a means of presentation only; and that were he to express himself through any other instrument—the violin, for instance, or even the piano—the message to his audience would be the same.

Repertory of Violoncello

"I hope," he continued, "I have met the first of your objections. In regard to the second, I agree that the generally accepted repertory of the violoncello is small. And yet it could as well as not be much larger. There are many fine works, both old and new, that players ignore. An example of a slighted piece belonging to the middle of the nineteenth century is the 'Decameron' suite of Gouvy, which I put on the program of the first recital I gave in New York. So many modern works stand in the neglected list that I could devote whole evenings to them. But suppose I should undertake a series of five, let us say, recitals bringing out works that the public has never heard; where should I be at the end of the enterprise?"

"Among the composers for violoncello whom I should like to see recognized and honored by performance of their works are Beethoven, Brahms, Bloch, and Jerald. Who is Jerald? He is a Viennese who is now writing. I hate to think of cellists as too lazy to hunt for new things, but I cannot explain the indifference of some of them in any other light. And if this is the case with players, it is even worse with teachers. I am at a loss to comprehend the professor of the cello who year after year gives lessons from old material, and never risks an experiment with modern texts. Why stick forever to Goltzmann and Grützmacher, and refuse to consider men of the present time who have written admirable studies for the cello, like Rudinger, Feillard, and Légois? I might add Klengel, though he is somewhat better known."

A Word About Concertos

"Oh, let me say a word about concertos. Here we find fewer instances of neglect. Nevertheless, when I played the d'Albert concerto in C major with the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House last March, the work had not been heard in New York before. I understand, in about 20 years. But more particularly about by own treatment of the concerto as a type of composition. To me, concertos are strictly orchestral works. They should never be played, therefore, with arranged piano accompaniment. I have been advised to put concertos on my recital programs, but I have such scruples against the procedure that I simply cannot adopt it. There exist in abundance, let me point out, sonatas for violoncello and piano that offer a player all the scope in the world for his tone and technique. So concertos with orchestral part transcribed for the piano are not a necessity in any sense of the word."

Greatest Music for Cello

"I have already mentioned names of a few modern composers of pieces for violoncello and piano. Now let me refer to some of the older ones. I always begin my recitals with something out of the past, say by Locatelli, Vivaldi, Porpora, Haydn or Bréval. Old works that I hold in the highest estimation of all are the suites for violoncello alone by Bach. They are the greatest music for the instrument, judged by whatever standards you choose, and the artist who can play them can play anything. I ought to say that I generally use single movements from the suites for the instrument unaccompanied, though now and then I present a suite entire. These are the sort of things your poor player will make dry and dreary, causing the public to look upon Bach with disfavor. On the other hand, they are the things that a good player can make ingratiating and exhilarating. Indeed, why should they be anything else? Every movement of the suites is a dance form, which interpreted the right way, must give pleasure."



Cornelius van Vliet

Only Real "Salon" in America Is Conducted by Miss Thursby

New York

Special Correspondence

MISS EMMA CECILIA THURSBY, perhaps the most famous concert singer of her time, holds, in her New York home, the one real salon in America, for her "at homes" more nearly approach the salon of the Paris beau monde than probably any other known in the social life of the United States.

With her sister, Miss Ina Thursby, Miss Thursby occupies a spacious old-fashioned apartment and in her long, high-ceilinged drawing room are treasures from all over the world, mementoes from friends and kinsmen and works of art.

When I visited Miss Thursby I found that I had to coax her to tell me of her brilliant successes, but soon she spoke of Maurice Strakosch, her teacher, director, and friend, and of Ole Bull, the violinist, with whom she shared many concert programs.

We spoke almost at once of him, in fact, because one of my own earliest musical recollections was of the time when my father took me to hear Miss Thursby and Ole Bull in a grand concert at the Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis.

"There is his portrait," she said, pointing to a fine photograph of Ole Bull. "And that was his castle on the little sea island in Norway. I visited

Mr. and Mrs. Bull there, and later his wife and I enjoyed many years of close friendship."

Sings When Six Years Old

Emma Thursby was born in Brooklyn, and was but 6 years old when she first sang in the old Bushwick Dutch Reform Church. Her parents were people of wealth and culture and gave her every advantage in music, literature and languages.

When Miss Thursby was 12 she sang in the "Creation," and a gentleman who heard her engaged her to sing in the Plymouth Church, Henry Ward Beecher's pastorate. Her last church engagement was in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, whose choir she has filled with her own pupils.

In 1879 Miss Thursby went to Europe with Strakosch, brother-in-law and only teacher of Adeline Patti. She sang first in London, as a soloist of the Philharmonic Concert, winning such praise as a discriminating English music public rarely bestows in those days. On that occasion she presented the difficult "Speral Vicio," written by Mozart, for Aloysia Weber, who afterward married his brother.

"In singing Mendelssohn's hymn, 'Bene My Prayer,' said the critic of the London Times, 'Miss Thursby proved that the Nordic style is not the only means of expression at her command. She sang that touching phrase 'Oh, for the Wings of a Dove' with a

tenderness that went straight to the heart." Following her Paris debut, which was an ovation, the reviewer of Le Figaro said: "It is truly difficult to imagine a voice more exquisite, a faculty of execution more astonishing. No one ever understood or sang Mozart as Miss Thursby. Of all musicians Mozart is her favorite." And so he has remained.

Dr. Hansel's Review

Dr. Hanselich of the Neue Freie Presse, regarded as the ablest and severest of German critics, wrote of her after her first appearance in Vienna: "Miss Thursby justified in a glorious manner her renown as a cantatrice which had preceded her coming. Before she sang she performed a miracle, for the Musikvereinsaal was absolutely filled to overflowing for the first concert. Anton Rubinstein and Joachim alone could have succeeded in these latter years in effecting this marvel." He went on to extol her voice, method, her trills, her high "F," sweet and clear as a flute, and admitted no "a's" for her but Jenny Lind and Madame Patti.

Miss Thursby has preserved, as precious treasures, these and many more testimonials from all over Europe and America. Two of them which she values most came to her in the form of letters. One was from the Association of Artists and was signed by such men as Jules Massenet, Charles Gounod, Ernest Royer, Victor Massé, Ambrose Thomas, Baron Taylor, Vancorbel Delveze, and Henry Rober, inscribing her name on their records as "sociétaire perpétuelle."

The second, from the Société des Concerts, accompanied a medal from the Société des Concerts du Conservatoire.

The Tours Through Europe

The tours through France, Germany, Sweden and Spain were filled with appreciation and success. At Mentone Miss Thursby sang for Queen Victoria, at Berlin for the Emperor Friedrich Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany, and at Copenhagen for King Christian, father of the dowager Queen Alexandra of England, who herself missed not a single occasion to hear Miss Thursby sing.

At Christiania and at Stockholm the ovations were repeated, with the happy experience of singing for Grieg his own songs. At Bergen, according to the Bergen Post, "her reception amounted to a furor." After the concert the young men of the city who had heard her, "precipitated themselves upon her carriage and taking out the horses, drew her in veritable triumph with shouts and cheers to her hotel."

After three continental tours Miss Thursby gave concerts throughout the United States, singing for President and Mrs. Hayes and for every succeeding president to McKinley.

Miss Thursby was showered with gifts from time to time, from royalty, artists, and from grateful students. One she especially prized was a pendant, a Russian amulet which Alexander II of Russia had presented to the famous singer, Teresa Tietjens, who in turn gave it to Madame Rudersdorf, the mother of Richard Mansfield, the actor. Madame Rudersdorf bequeathed the ornament to Miss Thursby, whom she sincerely admired. Many tried to persuade Miss Thursby to part with it, and Nordica offered in exchange a magnificent string of pearls. But Miss Thursby kept the amulet, though later it was lost.

Through the long years of her brilliant career, Miss Thursby was ever

helping on young singers and many a star owes her success to the fact that Emma Thursby set her in the right path. One of her most conspicuous pupils is Geraldine Farrar, who began her studies under Miss Thursby when she was but 14 years old. It was Miss Thursby who took Geraldine to Maurice Grau, and to Sarah Farmer—a great teacher—to Madame Melba and to Elia. When she reached the pinnacle of her fame, Miss Farrar wrote Miss Thursby, "Success in opera has to me meant you"; and when she said farewell at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Miss Farrar sent a letter of deepest gratitude to her teacher, with flowers and a photograph.

The guests she meets at Miss Thursby's on her day at home during a part of the season are of many nationalities and represent countless activities: scholars, musicians, painters, sculptors, grand opera stars, diplomats, men and women of distinction and leaders in the social world. At one of her receptions there were present Madame Alda, Albert Spalding, the violinist, a young Russian woman (a refugee, niece of Sazonoff, the symphony orchestra leader), who sang in a beautiful contralto voice songs of her unhappy people, and Rossini, the tenor. There were also a Hindu man of letters, Baron Chinda and his wife, and some other cultivated people from China and Japan, come over from the embassies at Washington to do honor to the diva.

At other times I have met at Miss Thursby's house, Madame Louise Homer, Terina, Sembrich, Melba, Martini and Cadski. Among the people of the Eastern countries who came were Tagore, Das Gupta, whose purpose is to promote associations that will bring together in art the peoples of the East and West; Suami Viva Kananda, the Begum of Jangira, and her sister, the Princess, who were well up in Hindu music.

Miss Thursby has always had a keen interest in Oriental, and particularly Hindu music, and had the novel experience of teaching Viva Kananda to render the songs of Grieg with the same quality of voice in which he sings his Sanskrit chants, which she says is rarely beautiful.

A part of every winter, she and her sister spend with a brother in Florida. In summer they take long motor trips through the east.

Miss Thursby had many offers to go into grand opera, but she steadfastly declined, having promised her parents who were people of the old school, not to do so, and she has been content to succeed through her individual talent.

L. E. P.

New Polish Opera Produced in Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland, July 7 (Special Correspondence).—A new opera by the most eminent of the young Polish composers, Charles Szymanowski, has lately been produced with much success in Warsaw. It is called "Hagith" and the libretto is founded on a Biblical subject. The music is throughout of a high standard. Though showing traces of the influence of Strauss, and occasionally, as regards its treatment in relation to the demands of the drama, of Debussy, the music reveals a distinct individuality. It is always characteristic and reaches a high dramatic pitch. The treatment of the choruses is particularly dramatic and original.

It is needless to say of a work of such a decidedly modern character that the instrumentation is particularly rich in coloring, and that the composer is a perfect master of the technique of orchestration. The composer is singularly fortunate in his interpreters, all of whom acquitted themselves of their very difficult task with the greatest artistic finish. The conductor, Mr. Myrski, secured a really fine performance of a work bristling with difficulties but of genuine merit and value. The decorations by Mr. Drabnik are marvels of Oriental magnificence.

Miss van Emden Sings at a Kurhaus Concert

SCHIEVENINGEN, Holland, July 17 (Special Correspondence).—Miss Harriet van Emden made a most successful first appearance in Holland when she sang recently at a Kurhaus concert at Schieveningen. Miss van Emden is a pupil of Mozart and Madame Sembrich, and possesses a beautifully trained voice. Her program included airs from Mozart's "Le Mariage de Figaro" and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" which she sang with great charm.

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Musical Criticisms and Musical Critics Passed in Review

By FELIX BOROWSKI

IT WOULD be an interesting labor that would concern itself with a history of musical criticism. Certainly such a history would but result in an attitude of humility on the part of the critics who might read it, for if the chronicles of art disclose nothing else, they make evident the fact that the arbiters of taste who sat in judgment upon the accomplishments of composers and of musical interpreters in the past were bad guessers much more often than they were good. It may be said, perhaps, that musical critics are still occupied in guessing, and indications point to their continuing this method. To be sure, much of what passes for criticism is the individual opinion of someone who may, or may not, know what he is writing about; but the finer aspects of criticism are based on fundamentals much more sure and solid.

In the United States, as in Europe, most of the earliest musical criticism consisted merely of reports in the newspapers as to the general character of the proceedings which were under review. Thus, when in 1785 there was given in Philadelphia "a performance of solemn music, vocal and instrumental, under the direction of Mr. Bremner," the gentleman who served the arts and the Pennsylvania Gazette as critics communicated to the readers of that journal that "the whole was conducted with great order and decorum, to the satisfaction of a polite and numerous audience."

Hyperbolic Laudatory Fervor

Occasionally the reviewer permitted himself a more extensive estimate, in which case his remarks were generally hyperbolic in laudatory fervor. Some 30 years later than the date of the review just quoted, Philadelphians were still enthusiastically pursuing the muse of song. The Uranian Academy presented a concert in Race Street and—as editors were less hurried—in the eighteenth century than they are in the twentieth—the account of the proceedings in the Pennsylvania Packet appeared 11 days later: "To go through the comparative excellence of the pieces and merits of the performers is certainly unnecessary; for the general opinion of those who were present on the occasion may be relied on, the whole of the performance taken together was more complete and refined and perfect in its execution, and the effect more decidedly pleasing than anything of the kind ever exhibited in this city."

Opera in earlier American art was a stimulating what, apart from the larger opportunity to participate in "How can our people get the best of it?" (when it was given at the Park Theatre, New York, in 1840, overwhelmed by the charms of Maria Garcia, "portray the loveliness of the admirable creature," and gave to our distant readers and conception of the wondrous woman of her almost unequalled voice!" And so on at some length.

Discriminating Criticism

By degrees it became evident to the reviewers that not all the singers and the performers were possessed of miraculous powers nor was every composition a masterpiece. Already in the forties there were being written criticisms that were discriminating and, having previously been occupied in throwing flowers to artists and composers, the reviewers now occasionally threw mud. In 1855, The New York Times considered the case of Wagner's "Lohengrin." "It seems to us extremely improbable," wrote the critic for the paper with angry zeal, "that he (Wagner) with fertile and enthusiasm as a composer. The music of 'Lohengrin,' from beginning to end, does not contain a dozen bars of melody."

Now this appraisal of Wagner's music may evoke a smile, perhaps, from opera-goers of the twentieth century, who may wonder what manner of man it was who could not so ill-considered a diatribe; but it brings up the indictment often made against the professional arbiters of taste that their verdicts are no better than those of the man in the street and that criticism is anything but exact.

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MRS. MATCHETT was, as she herself expressed it, all put out, and when Mrs. Matchett was put out, the rest of the family knew that it behooved them to tread gently and to look where they were going.

"It's not as if I'd never done nothing for 'er," said Mrs. Matchett, bounding her empty basket down on the table, and unpinning her hat. "And I'd 'ave done a deal more if she'd 'ave let me. But when it come to my askin' for the loan of her meat chopper, she just gives me the no before the words is 'ardly out of me mouth. No wonder folks give 'er the cold shoulder. I'm not for neighboring, but I knows 'ow to keep me friends. 'Ere Bill, out o' my way," she went on, "what do you want sittin' on the table for when you knows I've all me ironin' to do?"

Billy slipped off hastily, and looked about for a safe corner in which to deposit himself.

"'Ere's some coppers for yer, Bill lad," said his father, with extraordinary wisdom born of long experience. "Get along to the Fair and amuse yourself."

And Billy went. It was a lovely sunny day, and the faint sound of music which came floating across the fields from the Fair-ground was encouraging; moreover there were six heavy pennies and one halfpenny in Billy's small trouser pocket, but for all that he was not feeling altogether happy. "Old Sally of the Pike," as she was called, had refused to lend him her meat chopper, and Old Sally had no friends—folks gave her the cold shoulder.

As he made his way down the hill he saw Old Sally's turnpike cottage lying ahead of him and, by the window, with their noses flattened against the diamond-paned glass, were several boys. Billy knew them all. One was the butcher's son—a big red boy with a loud voice. He was calling rude things at Old Sally through the window.

Billy climbed the stile and took the path across the fields. He felt rather miserable.

For a traveling show the Fair was an excellent one. There were two big merry-go-rounds playing different tunes very loudly at the same time. There was a splendid switchback with a breathless drop in the center and a succession of lesser drops; moreover twopence took you all the way back as well as all the way there.

Close to the entrance gate were a number of side shows, a photographic studio, and a wonderful erection called "Ketch-and-Jammer Castle," and "Old Aunt Sally."

"Now, my dear, 'ere's what you're lookin' for," said the woman of the stall, pushing three balls into his hand. "All you've got to do is smash the pipe and you picks your own prize."

Billy took the balls and flung them, one at a time, at "Old Aunt Sally's" face. Then, as the pipe remained in-



St. Pierre, Geneva, From the Drawing by Maxim Seibold

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The Way of Escape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is our greatest need? Is it not to gain such an understanding of God, good, that we can do no evil, and evil can do nothing untoward to us? In order to supply this great need, the unerring law of God, acting through Truth upon our consciousness, brings the experiences which we need to prove to us the allness of God, Spirit, and the consequent nothingness of evil and matter. We thus find opportunities of testing our faith in God, of appraising the valuelessness of materiality, of proving the strength of goodness and its power to help in difficulties.

Many people who study Christian Science find that one of the first false concepts of God to be surrendered, if one is truly to understand Him, is that He is constantly tempting His children or allowing them to be tempted till they fall, and then punishing them for falling. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 66), Mrs. Eddy says, "Trials are proofs of God's care." If God does not send trials and temptations, how then can trials be proofs of God's care? one may ask. Does not Paul answer this question when he says that God "will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way of escape"? The great law of divine Love, which always has supplied and which always will supply man's every need, is always in operation, underlying, as it were, human experience. God does not make the temptation: He cannot tempt or be tempted by an evil of which His nature can take no cognizance. What God does make is the way of escape. Whatever the temptation may be, the way of escape is always open, always present, always available. Jesus was "in all points tempted like as we are," because to some extent he shared our human beliefs; but he always found the way of escape, for, after being tempted, he was found "without sin."

We miss the way sometimes and fail, and must seek it again with tears; but if we seek we are blessed, for we shall always find it. Jesus found his way of escape in the Word of God. It is recorded that each time when he was tempted, he began his declaration of Truth with the words, "It is written." His faithful study of the Scriptures stood by him in his time of need, and brought the thought of Truth through which he made his escape. He had first learned, before the temptation arrived, the truth through which he overcame the tempter; he had only to try his faith, to rely on what he knew to be God's law.

To encounter trials and overcome them proves that God is caring for our spiritual growth, and that this growth is bringing us into collision with the materiality of mortal belief. We may be tempted to accept it when we meet it, trying as it does to arrest our progress; because it involves much self-denial to refuse evil and so pursue the straight and narrow path which leads to the kingdom of heaven on earth. Who does not remember being told, when difficulties and sorrow encompassed him, "These things are sent to try us," and many of us have inwardly rebelled against the saying, feeling even before we gained any knowledge of God in Christian Science, that divine Love could not be unjust and unloving, and deliberately torture and tempt His very own children. On page 410 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy tells us for our encouragement: "Every trial of our faith in God makes us stronger. The more difficult seems the material condition to be overcome by Spirit, the stronger should be our faith and the purer our love."

Christian Science reverses material sense; and it assuredly reverses our former thoughts about trials and temptations. We see that we are trying our faith in God, not God trying our faith in Him: we are making a trial of our strength, seeing how much we can trust, how faithful we can be, how lovingly and patiently we can continue to go on trusting. Since we find that God's goodness is always more than equal to our need, of course we grow stronger by every trial we meet. We learn not to be so much afraid of temptation, because we are finding out that the way of escape is always there. This way is to go straight forward, when the sea of trouble will part and show a clear path for our feet, as it did for the Israelites. We need never be afraid. God will supply the wisdom; and the opportunity for victory over evil will arise. When this opportunity comes, we turn at once in thought to our loving Father-Mother God—we use the wisdom we have already been given, and this opens wide the way of escape.

The Esoteric in Modern Fiction

It is open to the esoteric to argue that the general public has never really understood Hardy or Conrad or any other great English author. It is probably true, in the sense that a very small number of the people who have agonized over the fortunes of Tess or Bathsheba could render a coherent account of their fascination. But they have loved and reread the stories, and they remember them. Perhaps there is nobody who understands Hamlet; there are thousands who know him. Don Quixote is vivid in the minds of a hundred times more people than have grasped the definite intention of Cervantes in creating him. And perhaps Don Quixote would be a smaller figure if that intention were generally understood. . . . A greater magnitude is given to a created character, a deeper significance to a verse of poetry, by the margin of mystery which surrounds it.

But this mystery is not obscurity. When the general public reads a great book it is moved by the feeling that the words contain more than they say; but the condition of this feeling is that it should understand what the words actually do say. No one ever failed to follow the story of Don Quixote or Hamlet, or to find a simple delight in following it. . . . They have a source of vitality apart from the interest of their stories. Some passionate conviction about life went to their making, and an ardent desire to express their conviction so clearly, so simply, that no one could refuse to share it. The mystery of a great book lies in its clarity. It is the feeling of wonder that so much should be contained in so little.

The conviction that it is superior to be esoteric continues to work havoc among the writers of talent and even of genius. The great effort to be unmistakable, which distinguishes the man of literary genius from the mere genius . . . is contemptuously called "making concessions."

As if the effort to be unmistakable were not the very secret of style! As if it were not precisely because the true writer insists that his reader shall feel exactly what he intends him to feel, instead of what the reader would like to feel, that he sometimes has such difficulty in getting a hearing. People do not like to be disturbed. Literature exists in order to disturb them. A writer may disturb them by forcing them to think thoughts and feel emotions which they find they really wanted to think and feel. He is likely to be a great writer long before he is a popular one, like Thomas Hardy. But if he is unmistakable, his day of popularity will come. In the long run we all accept what we cannot refuse. John Middleton Murry, in "The Times" (London).

Poetry is that which reminds us of reality, and that we live in a world, not merely of twenty-four-hour days, but of great occasions.

—Robert Lynd.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Aspens

All day and night, save winter, every weather,
Above the inn, the smithy, and the shop,
The aspens at the cross-roads talk together
Of rain, until their last leaves fall from the top.

Out of the blacksmith's cavern come the ringing
Of hammer, shoe, and anvil; out of the inn
The clink, the hum, the roar, the random singing—
The sounds that for these fifty years have been.

The whisper of the aspens is not drowned . . .

And it would be the same were no house near.
Over all sorts of weather, men, and times,
Aspens must shake their leaves and men may hear
But need not listen, more than to my rhymes.

Whatever wind blows, while they and I have leaves,
We cannot other than an aspen be,
That ceaselessly, unreasonably grieves,
Or so men think who like a different tree.

—Edward Thomas.

Racine's Poetry When Acted

It is difficult to "place" Racine among the poets. He has affinities with many; but likenesses to few. To balance him rigorously against any other—to ask whether he is better or worse than Shelley or than Virgil—is to attempt impossibilities; but there is one fact which is too often forgotten in comparing his work with that of other poets—with Virgil's for instance—Racine wrote for the stage. Virgil's poetry is intended to be read, Racine's to be declaimed; and it is only in the theatre that one can experience to the full the potency of his art. In a sense we can know him in our library, just as we can hear the music of Mozart with silent eyes. But when the strings begin, when the whole volume of that divine harmony engulfs us, how differently then we understand and feel! And so, at the theatre, before one of those high tragedies, whose interpretation has taxed to the utmost the generations of the greatest actresses of France, we realize, with the shock of a new emotion, what we had but half-felt before—Lyttton Strachey, in "Books and Characters."

STROLLING aimlessly in Geneva we entered the zone of old St. Pierre one balmy May evening. People were seated on the benches encircling the great old lindens—there were playful dogs and happy children about, but the impression of the place was one of gravity and reverence.

Gazing up and over the ancient pile before us we note its lofty windows, the details of its sculpture, its buttresses and gargoyles, the old bells suspended from sturdy beams, and out of it all, to the last scroll and fissure, there issues a wonderful tale, a mixture of melody and poetry, of truly great events, and we effortless take in the great wordless story.

It is not necessary to let the gloom of Calvin's dark theology and its lamentable results in his own stern deeds swallow up the recollection of the inherent righteousness which he served, however mistakenly at some points. We may think back of Calvin for a point of light, to Farel, who first preached the reformed religion here in St. Pierre.

Looking at its history-mellowed walls and towers, we recall the burning words for liberty and individual integrity of conscience to which they echoed through so many arduous years, and the pure, if too rigid morality here set in motion, at a time when morality had almost parted company from religion. We can remember how Knox came here, fresh from the galleys of France, to learn of Calvin. In preparation for his own greater work in Scotland. We can read again the burning words Calvin has left upon its wall, "God reigns over all, and Christ must triumph." We may think gratefully of those wonderful little books, the Gospels, the Psalms, the whole Bible in one volume, all in French, which had here their starting point for wide and fruitful journeyings; and of Michelet's apostrophe:

"When handling what is left of those old editions," he wrote, "those stained volumes, worn out in the prisons which upheld the faith of the martyrs, one is tempted to cry: 'O little books, little books, poor witnesses of the sufferings of religious liberty, blest are you in the name of social liberty! If anything remains in you of the great hearts, which have touched you, may that pass into our own hearts!'"

The blessings uttered by thousands of refugees from royal and ecclesiastical tyranny linger about the spot like a perfume, while on the intellec-

tual side, merely to go over the names of those great in physical science, in art and literature, who have passed and repassed this facade, or worshipped within, is to call a brilliant roll.

Milton, Evelyn, Addison, Goldsmith are among the first. How little Goldsmith thought ever to be numbered in such company, as he strolled by, making the grand tour with his one change of linen and his flute! There is the name of Rousseau, himself Geneva; of Sir Humphry Davy, of Sir Michael Faraday, of Victor Cherbuliez, another Geneva; of Amiel, to come no nearer our own day. From every country they have come, received their inspiration or done their work, and many precious pages of discovery and enlightenment record their stay.

So into the present, when perhaps more than any other city the connotations of Geneva have come to be those of peace, benevolence, and internationalism. And St. Pierre has looked, and now looks, upon it all.

Naming Harper's "Easy Chair"

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1851, Fletcher Harper, who was then fathering Harper's New Monthly Magazine, reached out for the young author (Donald G. Mitchell). "We wish, monthly, one or two pages of gems, criticisms on society, etc., etc., from your magazine, to come under a new head," wrote Mr. Harper. "The articles ought, generally, I suppose, to be short and lively. We wish the arrangement to be confidential—entirely so—and that you should not be known as the author for the present." In accordance to the proposal, Donald suggested the "Editor's Easy Chair" as suitable heading for the new department; and his "first instalment of gossip" from "the red-backed easy chair" appeared in Harper's, October, 1851. He continued the papers until 1855. In succeeding years, George William Curtis and William Dean Howells, carrying on the tradition established by Mr. Mitchell, added lustre to the department. So long and so successful was the connection of both Mr. Curtis and Mr. Howells with the "Editor's Easy Chair" that their names have become identified with it in a kind of proprietary way. We need to remember that while the idea originated with Fletcher Harper, the name was bestowed by Mr. Mitchell, and the trend and tone of the papers established by him. Indeed, Mr. Howells in later years took occasion to pay tribute to this work of Mr. Mitchell, "the graceful and gracious Mr. Mitchell,"—Waldo H. Dunn, in "The Life of Donald G. Mitchell."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

DESPITE occasional setbacks, indications multiply that humanity is passing out of that intolerant and violent state of thought, engendered by the upheaval of the Great War, and is returning to a condition in which reason and good sense can prevail over political passion and national impatience and self-will. Ireland, at last, seems to have turned the corner and to be headed toward constitutional self-government and peace with its neighbors. Russia, bolshevized Russia, has abandoned the attempt to subvert civilization, and in wordy controversy with Western powers is trying to find a basis for co-operation. The tension between France and Germany is undoubtedly far less than it was six months ago. Constitution making is going on apace in Egypt and Mesopotamia. India is returning to constitutional methods of progress. China is gradually reuniting. Japan is executing the agreements of the Washington Conference. Naval competition between the great powers has been stopped. Only in Asia Minor, where the worst and most ferocious elements of Turkish militarism are in the ascendant, and have begun again that policy of wholesale murder which has blighted every land which the Turk has ever ruled, does the process of appeasement and reconciliation seem to be stayed.

But notwithstanding these favorable signs, the solution of the reparations tangle, of the Near Eastern scandal, of the problem of inter-allied indebtedness, of the financial difficulties which prevent the restoration of international trade, seem as far off as ever. What is it that stands in the way? Is it not that the nations, while coming to recognize that force and violent interference with others offer no solution of their own problems, have not yet risen to see that they will never be able to gain the peace, the security and the prosperity they seek, so long as they seek them for themselves alone?

The war destroyed the great military autocracies of Europe. It liberated the suppressed nationalities. But so far it has aggravated rather than relieved the fundamental evil from which the world has suffered—selfishness preached as a national religion. Every nation today is thinking mainly in terms of itself. Not one is thinking in terms of humanity. During the latter stages of the war the banner of internationalism was kept aloft and was cheered to the echo. But when the nations began to realize the sacrifice of self which it involved they one and all deserted the cause. France could not forget its fear and hatred of Germany. Italy rebelled against giving to Jugoslavia what it had fought to secure for itself. Great Britain succumbed to the demand that Germany should be made to pay impossible reparations. The United States withdrew from all co-operation with the rest of the world to live unto itself alone. If the enemy powers were the powerful authors of the late war, and if Russia aggravated them by surrendering to the gospel of class hatred taught by Karl Marx, the allied powers have since added their quota to the sum of human misery by a resolute determination to think only of themselves at the time when they had the opportunity to lift the thought of humanity above the national plane on to the world plane.

Perhaps it is best that it should be so, for the self-righteousness of the Allies at the end of the war was an almost impassable barrier to international sympathy and co-operation. There is certainly no ground for self-righteousness now in the spectacle of disunion and self-centeredness which has disfigured their record since 1918.

It cannot now be long before it becomes obvious to all that the new world for which so many laid down their lives can only be built by the leading nations becoming willing to sacrifice their own narrow and separate point of view, and to come together humbly to discover what is best for humanity, and to co-operate in achieving it. Once they discuss reparations, debts, the Near East, and so forth, not in terms of their own rights and ambitions, but on the basis of what is going to help the world as a whole to peace and freedom and prosperity, the way will open as it cannot so long as they are thinking in terms of their separate selves. As always happens with those who begin to practice the Golden Rule, whether they be individuals or nations, they will find that just in proportion as they are ready to think of others also, they will gain the very things they have failed to acquire when seeking them for themselves alone. No nation today can get peace or prosperity for itself alone. The world is too interknit, and other powers can keep everything in disorder by their quarrels. But once the civilized peoples are willing to sacrifice self and ease and pride sufficiently to combine to make it possible for all nations alike to work out their own salvation in peace and security and with equal opportunity, the obstacles which now seem destined to keep mankind for years in a morass of contention, and unemployment, and fear, and bad times, will melt away, as anyone can discover for himself who begins to think about these obstacles from the standpoint of the international Golden Rule.

JAPAN has adopted baseball and tennis as national sports. Vacant lots and wide streets are nurseries for swarms of coming stars of the diamond, and American colleges that send teams to Nippon have to choose their best players in order to have a chance of winning games. The Japanese are rapidly becoming expert with the tennis racket, and no longer do foreigners visiting in Japan carry off most of the prizes in tournaments. The women are taking up the game with zest, and the Japanese Lawn Tennis Association has offered prizes for them in the national tournament next year. It may seem strange to think of groups of little Cho Cho Sans skipping freely about tennis courts, but they do it.

METAPHORICALLY speaking, the financial situation of France is that of a business man who is working hard to recover after a catastrophe: spending much money for repairs, deeply in debt, but having a big sum due him on a judgment for damages. If he can collect on this judgment, he can pay his creditors; but if the defendant goes bankrupt, he must ask his friends to continue their leniency, both as regards interest and principal. If they begin to press him for payment, he must in turn press his former aggressor.

There is less unemployment in France than in almost any other European country. The man-power of the Nation was tragically depleted by the war, and the destruction of property on French soil will require during a long period an immense amount of labor for reconstruction. The French railroads alone were so run down during the war, when only emergency upkeep could be attempted, that in 1921 a deficit of 1,500,000,000 francs had to be covered by the Government. In French industries, which for the most part were converted to supplying the army, an intense effort is now being made for recovery and expansion. Thanks to the hard work of the French farmers, it has been possible to discontinue the Government appropriations for low-priced bread.

But the war was fought on borrowed money, and for many years to come the French people will have to work harder than ever and save more earnestly in order to pay even the interest on the war debts. From August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1919, the French Treasury paid out the sum of 280,658,000,000 francs, beside which the cost of the Franco-Prussian War, including the indemnity, was infinitesimal. During the same period the Government collected roughly 60,000,000,000 francs in taxes. The difference was obtained on credit. Prior to the war the normal annual budget was less than 5,000,000,000 francs. It is now about 25,000,000,000 francs, and of this about one-half is due at once as interest on the public debt, though so far neither Great Britain nor the United States has collected anything on joint advances of 35,286,000,000 francs. The French people themselves hold claims on their Government for about 230,000,000,000 francs, which is a certain gauge of its liability.

Besides the regular budget, of which Germany is not asked to pay a centime, though the increase is due to the war, the French have a separate budget of so-called "recoverable" expenses, chiefly for pensions and reconstruction. According to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany should be paying those items, which have been increasing from year to year. In 1918 France paid on this account 5,952,000,000 francs; in 1919, 15,481,000,000 francs; in 1920, 22,279,000,000 francs; in 1921, 21,423,000,000 francs; and is planning to pay 23,084,000,000 francs during the current year. What Germany has paid hitherto has been swallowed up by the military occupation of the Rhine territory, held as a pledge, while the American bill of over a quarter of a billion dollars has not been paid at all. In the meantime the French people, who had been deprived of their ordinary means of support through the German attack, could not wait for either their homes or their daily bread, and since Germany defaulted, France had to pay.

In the future, either Germany will have to render more or France will have to continue to borrow money in order to balance these two budgets. The ordinary budget alone shows for 1923 a gap of 3,900,000,000 francs. M. de Lasteyrie, the Minister of Finance, confesses that he cannot think of any new taxation that will bring in this sum, to say nothing of balancing the "recoverable" budget for reparations and pensions, or interest on the allied debt. If Germany defaults, France will have to continue to shoulder the burden. It is only by a corresponding cancellation of the allied debt that she can afford to let up on her aggressor. The money was spent for the common purpose of defeating Germany, and who shall say France did not do her share?

IMPATIENCE with the moderate, conciliatory policy of President Harding in dealing with the coal situation does not help toward its success, does not help toward any solution of the trouble, does not help in any way or any degree. Yet it is very widespread, apparently the prevailing mood. If the President is pursuing a settled policy, moving step by step toward an ultimate use of the extreme authority, he is being denied applause, or even popular appreciation of his purpose.

His proposal of arbitration was rated an idle act of graciousness, clearly foredoomed to rejection. His direction to the operators and miners to resume the mining of coal was quite generally hailed as certain to be ineffectual. The message to the governors of twenty-eight states placing responsibility upon them for the protection of the mines and miners wherever activity might be resumed was set down as a futile gesture.

What seems to be demanded by those who are most critical is a determined assertion of supreme authority, couched in words of stern command, refusal to believe that there is the slightest intent on the part of mine-owners, operators, miners, local authorities, or any other involved party to co-operate or even to yield an inch of ground. His moderate course, his gradual advance toward the use of the power of the Nation's head to serve the Nation's interest, his readiness to permit the in-play of the parties to the controversy, his "invitations," as against his possible commands, all these provoke a wide criticism. If he lacks emphasis, his critics do not; if he chooses mild words, they draw upon the most vigorous in the vocabulary of assault. Unsparringly, contrasts are drawn between his method and those it is assumed certain other presidents would

have used in facing a like failure of the machinery of fuel supply to function.

Final judgment on the President's course will rest upon its results. If its outcome is the resumption of coal mining and delivery, there will be swift forgetting of the denunciation along the way. But even before the case is complete, and success or failure supplies the verdict, there is something to be said in favor of the less sensational method. There is a courage that shows itself in moderation as genuine as that which displays itself in all the panoply of strong language and the rattle of weapons. The tactics which give full opportunity for the offending parties to yield their opposition, to abate in some items their extreme demands, to show some disposition to co-operate to a solution of a difficulty, have two points of merit—they may win without subsequent ill-will, and if they fail because of unqualified refusal to respond they leave the resisting parties in much the weaker position and the government with added moral strength.

However moderate and conciliatory the President's policy, however mild the words he uses, there is no concession of the right of the people to be served by the masters of the coal industry, whether operators or workers, no admission of lack of power in a people's Government to demand and to secure the service of the people's primary interest. The President's message to the governors contains a very clear restatement of the ultimate power, and ample hint of its employment if the occasion becomes extreme enough to demand it. The dismissal of it by the Labor leaders as an idle gesture does the President less discredit than it does those who so flout the Government's share in interest. And the response to it by the governors brings into needed prominence the first accountability of the states for the preservation of order and the protection of persons going in orderly way about their legitimate work.

The President has chosen a gradual exercise of authority instead of a peremptory one. No one can be sure that in so doing he has not taken the course of the greatest effect. Courage has yet to be shown to be lacking in him, and it is quite as likely to be shown of that superior order which recognizes the force of moderation, the courage of restraint—no less a virtue than that which under whatever provocation flies to the extreme of word and act.

PRESIDENT HARDING, in signing the Port of New York Bill, approved by Congress, must have been convinced that its utilitarian scope, far transcending local partisan political issues and interests, will eventuate in "the greatest good to the greatest number." Coincident with the signing of the bill there cleared from the port on the same day fifty-three ships flying flags of various nations headed for fifteen foreign and domestic ports. A new world record for a single day's outbound ocean traffic was established. Presidential and congressional endorsement is given the New York and New Jersey plans, authorized by legislative acts, formulated under an interstate treaty, carrying co-ordinated unified agreement to co-operate in the development and simplification of port facilities; also the organizing of a joint commission, comprising citizens of both commonwealths, known as the Port of New York Authority.

Included in the plans is the ultimate expenditure of about \$325,000,000 (\$50,000,000 less than it cost to build the Panama Canal) on tunnels, submarine tubes, bridges, terminals and belt lines, designed to serve city and nation by bringing into the heart of New York all transcontinental rail lines together with their cargoes of foodstuffs and general commodities. Under the present inadequate system it is estimated that it costs three times as much to move foodstuffs from the nearby New Jersey meadows into upper Manhattan Island as it does to transport them all the way from the middle west to the Jersey meadows.

Mayor Hylan declared, in a protest to President Harding, that the bi-state acts establishing the New York Port Authority conflicted with the Constitution, and also drew the Chief Executive's attention to the dangers attending precipitate action by Congress. Mr. Harding's prompt and decisive disposal of the matter bears evidence of a broad national and international view taken, which may be construed as an answer to the objections submitted by New York City's chief official.

Mr. Hylan and the New York Board of Estimate proposed a \$60,000,000, or more, passenger and freight harbor tunnel, between Brooklyn and Staten Island. The plan was blocked by a taxpayer's action, brought in the Supreme Court, which temporarily enjoined the municipal authorities against making any further moves. It was contended that the Hylan Administration's tunnel project, if carried out, might embarrass and handicap the submarine tunnel plans of both the Port Authority and Transit Commission, besides causing a sheer waste of public funds.

It has been perhaps roughly estimated that nearly 50 per cent of foodstuffs and general commodity tonnage moving in, through and out of the port of New York by rail, water and trucks, is consigned to and from points on the transcontinental railway system. Accordingly, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans and Minneapolis, as well as New York, were considered by two legislatures and Congress.

Sovereign authority to carry out so gigantic a port project can be granted only through legislative and congressional acts, under which the Port of New York Authority now is the delegated corporate instrumentality of the states of New York and New Jersey, also of the Federal Government.

STUDYING their lessons in Oriental sociology through none too easy years and in the light of experiences to be

called at least trying, the Occidental nations have at last realized that Alexander Pope was right: "A little learning is a dangerous thing," indeed. They had thought that education would solve all sums in the management of the so-called "backward" peoples, and they have discovered that what is first accomplished is to push their wards into some political "awkward age." To put it another way, it has been borne in on the Western consciousness, somewhat tardily, that in dealing with the Far East it is not wise to place all the educational emphasis upon that part of the population already so mentally trained as most promptly to respond. For that means, of course, schooling for the better classes, and that, in turn, leads not only to a widening chasm between them and their fellows, standing lower in the social and industrial scales, but also the begetting of a "cocksureness" which spells trouble. It is, then, again, which creates what Mr. Kipling well called "The Young-Man-in-a-Hurry."

The United States has done this to some slight degree in the Philippines. England has made the mistake more markedly in India. The figures under "Instruction" in the annuals are impressive—but the fact remains that only some 18,500,000 of above 313,000,000 in that vast peninsula can read and write, and even these are disproportionately of the higher castes. It is, then, most gratifying to see today's Indian Government attacking the question in the right way, beginning at the bottom and devoting especial attention to the primary and secondary schools.

The total number of these is to be increased by 90,000, or close to 75 per cent, which, it is estimated, will double the school-attending population. Moreover, the average expenditure on each primary school is to be doubled, and the present insufficient salaries of teachers are to be increased. Heretofore, cost has been the largest lion in the path of such needed advance, but half of the \$228,000,000 spent annually on the army would have done more to make British rule secure had it been spent on the schools. The greater the number of those who read and write, where rule is just, the smaller the army needed. As it is, a film of discontent is spread over India by an ultra-confident educated class, with ignorant millions below it. To no small degree, unrest has turned on the establishment, not of public schools, but of colleges and "special schools" for professional, commercial or industrial training.

Reforms are contemplated, too, in the way of developing residential institutions as opposed to the old system under which the colleges were little more than examination boards, playing no part in the formation of character. Such a university is shortly to be established at Dacca, and others are projected for Benares and Rangoon. But, good as this unquestionably is, the hope for India's peaceful future lies in vernacular schools and those of primary grade, and so up the lower rungs of the ladder of learning. It is less important to dispense to the few a knowledge which unsettles than to give to the many the plain and simple education which stabilizes.

Editorial Notes

AT THE recent Victorian costume ball in the Albert Hall, London, no one could be found willing to wear the dress of the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, on account of its ugliness. The committee, it is said, was obliged to leave that period unrepresented. This bickering with the eighties and nineties is, to say the least, unflattering. Admitted that the little muffs, the remorselessly tight sleeves, the paniers and other excrescences that marked the attire of a lady of that time, would be entirely out of place with these restless twenties, they nevertheless suited the placid and reserved dwellers in what has been termed the "trough of prosperity" between the Crimean and the South African wars. The trouble is that the eighties are not distant enough to be free from the familiarity that invites criticism. But tastes change. Who knows what the coming thirties may think? They may find the fashions of the eighties interestingly quaint; the succeeding forties may even imitate them.

A NEW element in French politics is the appearance in the *Ere Nouvelle* of a series of political articles by M. Caillaux. This is interesting in view of the much discussed possibility of the exiled statesman appearing at no distant date at the head of a ministry of his own. Such a volte-face on the part of the public would appear strange were it not for the presence in Europe of quite a group of statesmen who can, in one way or another, parallel M. Caillaux's ups and downs. It has been no uncommon thing for men, who in the judgment of a war period are pernicious characters, fit only for prison and exile, to become, in the saner counsels of peace, perfectly eligible for leadership. This circumstance is worthy of more careful consideration than it has generally obtained. If there is a wide gap between a convict, or exile, and a premier, is it any wider than the gap between right in the warped judgment of war-time and right in the eyes of peace?

AMERICAN ice cream has found its way to Great Britain, according to the latest reports. This must not be taken to mean that ice cream has not been known for many years there, for it has, but somehow the essentially American institution of "brick ice cream" and "sundaes" and such like have thus far been but poorly favored. It still appears that the conservative British taste has not quite given way, for it is only during the summer months that the ice-cream parlors have been flourishing, and not twelve months in the year, as is the case in the United States. Still, the thin end of the wedge has entered, and it is reasonable to suppose that it is only a matter of time before the British will be as enthusiastic over this institution as are the Americans.

French Finances

Now for the Golden Rule

The New York Port Bill

The President's Way May Prove the Best